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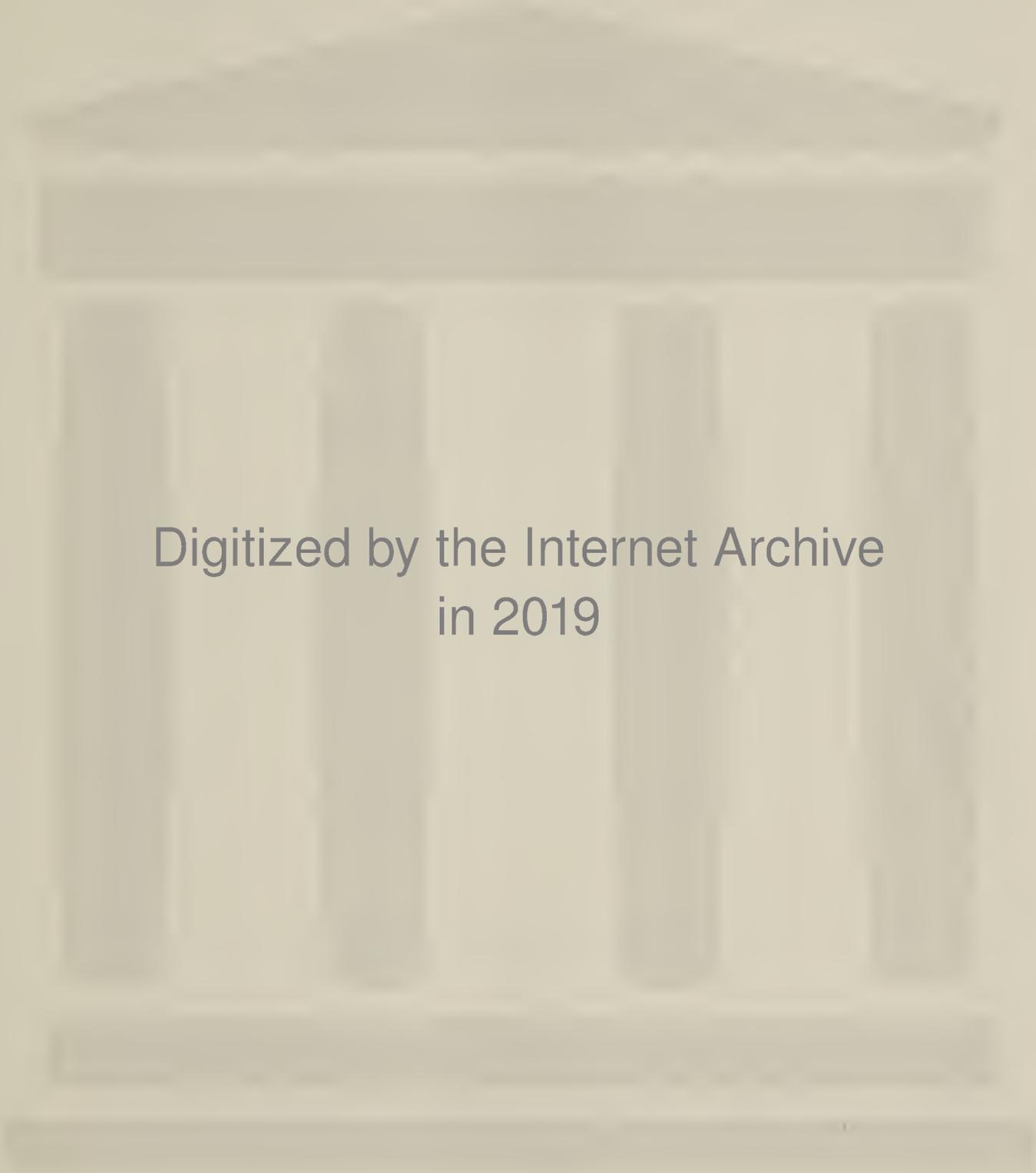
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SPANGLER

and of

ALLIED FAMILIES

Prefaced by

A Biographical Memorial

to

Col. Tileston Fracker Spangler

Compiler of the Genealogical Records

Privately Printed for

Mary H. B. G. Spangler

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.

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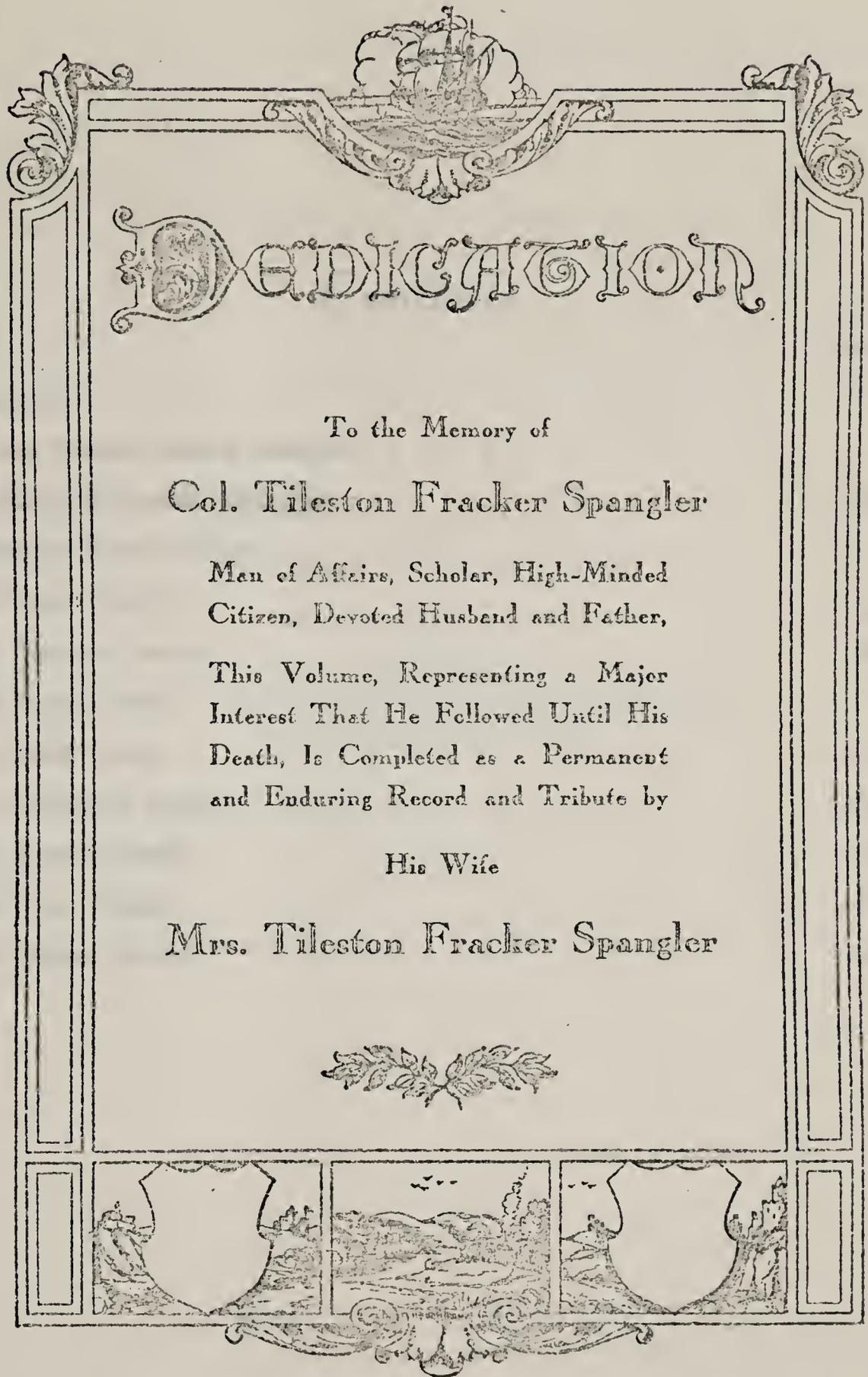
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DEDICATION

To the Memory of

Col. Tileston Fracker Spangler

Man of Affairs, Scholar, High-Minded
Citizen, Devoted Husband and Father,

This Volume, Representing a Major
Interest That He Followed Until His
Death, Is Completed as a Permanent
and Enduring Record and Tribute by

His Wife

Mrs. Tileston Fracker Spangler

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Foreword

THE pages that follow serve as a memorial to Colonel Tileston Fracker Spangler in a particularly appropriate sense, for the genealogical material contained herein, indeed the very wording, is the result of his labors. With the exception of the section covering his own career, the family records represent years of research, correspondence, and compilation, a labor of love that he found fascinating and to which he gave a degree of enthusiasm, energy, and interest which no professional genealogist could have equalled. He was intensely and justly proud of his notable ancestry, and was thoroughly at home in the vast amount of data which he had accumulated. The words of Washington Irving fittingly describe him in this relation: "He lives with his ancestry, and he lives with his posterity; to both does he consider himself involved in deep responsibilities." This is forcibly indicated in the reflection of his viewpoint in this volume, the evidence of the laudable aims that inspired him, not to a mere hobby, but to a constructive and beneficial avocation.



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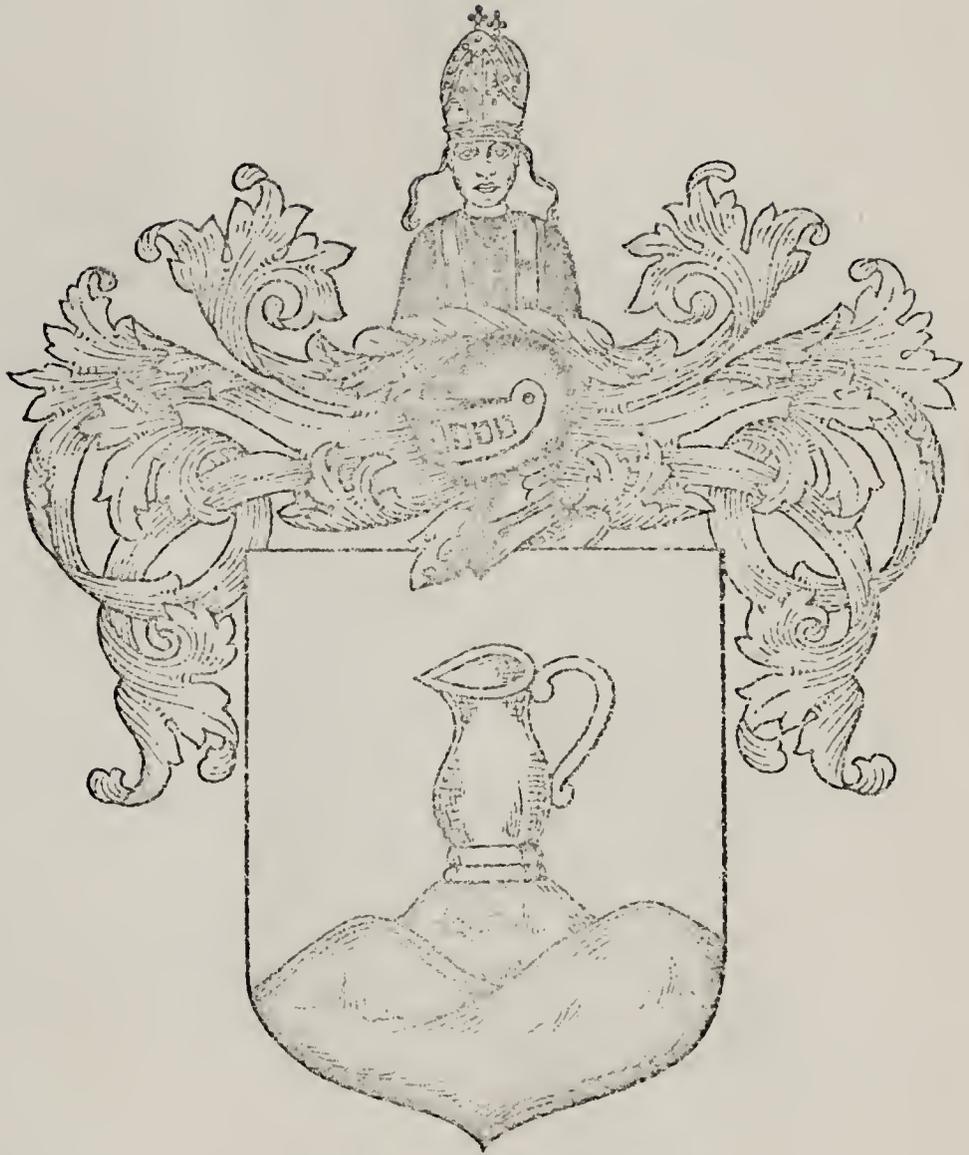
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J. H. Spangler

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career as a school teacher. After two years of teaching, he took up the study of law in 1870 in the office of A. W. Train, and in 1873 he was admitted to the bar. Gradually he became more and more interested in real estate work, especially as his legal activities extended increasingly into this branch of Zanesville's business life. As secretary and counsel to the Homestead Building and Savings Association, he had occasion to familiarize himself with land values and real estate operations, and he continued as secretary and manager of that enterprise from the eighties of the last century onward. His secretaryship of the Muskingum County Fair Association also served to give him a wide acquaintance among the people of this region of Ohio.

From time to time Mr. Spangler added new business activities to his work with the Homestead Building and Savings Association. Organizing the Spangler Realty Company, he became its president, and in that capacity led in the development of such important Zanesville residential districts as Fair Oaks, Brighton, Maplewood, Norwood and Belleview Terrace. From 1892 to 1898 he was a director of the City and County Workhouse. On November 1, 1889, he cooperated with other leading citizens of Zanesville in organizing the People's Savings Bank, of which he was the first president. This institution was started strictly for savings, and, beginning operations in a small way, it grew and expanded with the years until its resources totaled more than \$2,000,000, and it owned one of Zanesville's most desirable office buildings. Large and commodious rooms provided every possible facility for modern banking service, and not long before Colonel Spangler's death the bank was remodeled along wholly up-to-date lines. It was afterward absorbed by the Citizens' National Bank, of Zanesville. Colonel Spangler was also the leading organizer of the Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of this city, which was established in May, 1900, and he was made its first vice-president and manager. Later he succeeded John Hoge as president. This company undertook to do a strictly trust business, acting as executor, admin-



Spengler (van)
(Spangler)

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istrator, trustee and receiver for many of the foremost estates of the community. Its business grew steadily, at length exceeding the \$1,000,000 mark. In 1923 the American Bankers' Association honored Colonel Spangler by making him vice-president for Ohio of the savings bank division of the organization. He also served for a time as president of the Muskingum County Bankers' Association and the Muskingum County Building Association League, and was financially interested in a number of business enterprises in Zanesville.

In 1883 he served on the military staff of the Hon. George Hoadley, Governor of Ohio, as aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel, and in 1889 he similarly served under the Governorship of the Hon. James E. Campbell. His civic works were many, and his participation in public-spirited projects was always a constructive one. Appointed a member of Zanesville's first Park Commission, he so loved the out-of-doors that he contributed most valuably to the commission's work. The commission made great headway with its activities, moreover, during the period of his headship of that body, converting forty acres of comparatively unimproved grounds into parks and making special changes at Putnam Hill and McIntire and Pioneer parks. His transformation of a bare and unsightly river bank at the end of Woodlawn Avenue into a rare beauty spot with flowers and grassy levels and attractive arbors marked a rare achievement in park-making and gave infinite charm to a plot of land in the heart of Zanesville. The improvements that Colonel Spangler effected at Putnam Hill transmuted an uninviting ravine into a paved and beautifully curving approach to the summit and carried out changes at the top that were of a high order. The change made in Dug Road was equally striking. At the outer edge of the road he established a beautiful wall, and a paved driveway replaced the one that had been filled for years with mudholes. It is interesting to note that Colonel Spangler's service on the Park Commission of Zanesville was a natural development from improvements that

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he effected on property of his own. Community leaders, recognizing these accomplishments, asked him to take over community responsibilities, and he wholeheartedly offered his services when so requested.

His interest in Zanesville's history was another factor that made for Colonel Spangler's success as a member of the Park Commission. Enjoying gardens and flowers and indulging in walking as his favorite recreation, he delighted in spare time in the study of local history, giving much attention to reading and researches of his own. Studying records in some of the largest libraries in the United States, as well as in those at home, he prepared many papers on subjects of special interest to Zanesville, including one such essay on "Colonization of the Ohio Valley." In one of his many visits to the Congressional Library in Washington, District of Columbia, Colonel Spangler found a record showing that Peter l'Enfant, the French engineer, who in 1791 laid out the nation's capital, had taken pay for his service as a soldier of the Revolution in Muskingum County military lands. His "find" was acclaimed in his home district as an important one, and at once Colonel Spangler proceeded to gather all the important facts of the transaction and to shape them for publication. One day, when the compilation of an authoritative work was under way, Colonel Spangler contributed the story of this discovery.

Along with his other activities, Colonel Spangler was an active member of the Chamber of Commerce from its very inception. From 1870 he was a member of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 28, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, later merged in Muskingum Lodge. He belonged to Amity Lodge, No. 5, of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he was also affiliated with Zanesville Chapter, No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, No. 10, of the Knights Templar (of which he was formerly Eminent Commander), Scioto Consistory of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and the Ancient Arabic Order

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Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was made the recipient, in 1908, of the supreme honorary thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. Among his other civic activities, Colonel Spangler was for a time president of the Ohio Canal Association, and he likewise belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the War of 1812. He was a member of Putnam Presbyterian Church, serving as one of its elders. When not engaged in one or another variety of public or private work, Colonel Spangler liked to travel. Going extensively by motor and rail throughout this country and into foreign lands, he derived pleasure and wisdom from his sojournings.

Through his whole career and in all its aspects he lived well up to the traditions established by his forebears, who for generations had been contributors to the well-being of their fellow-citizens. Members of the line, who employed the original spelling of Spengler, left the Palatinate, in Rhenish Bavaria, about 1732, settling in York County, Pennsylvania. Mathias Spengler, who was of the second generation in the New World, pushed onward into Maryland, becoming one of the first settlers at Frederick, where he bought a large lot from the agent of Lord Baltimore, Maryland's proprietor. He was Frederick's first blacksmith. The same lot is now owned by the United States Government Building and Post Office. Afterward he removed to Sharpsburg, Maryland, the battlefield of Antietam, where he died in 1781 as a result of wounds said to have been received in the battle of Trenton, in the Revolutionary War. His sons, Christian and Mathias Spangler, came to Zanesville in 1803 and 1808. Through his paternal grandmother, Martha Washington Wyatt, born at Providence, Rhode Island, Colonel Spangler had "Mayflower" ancestry, tracing his lineage to John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, and three other passengers on that ship, which landed at Plymouth with the first Pilgrims in 1620. The line of descent from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, the immortal figures in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles

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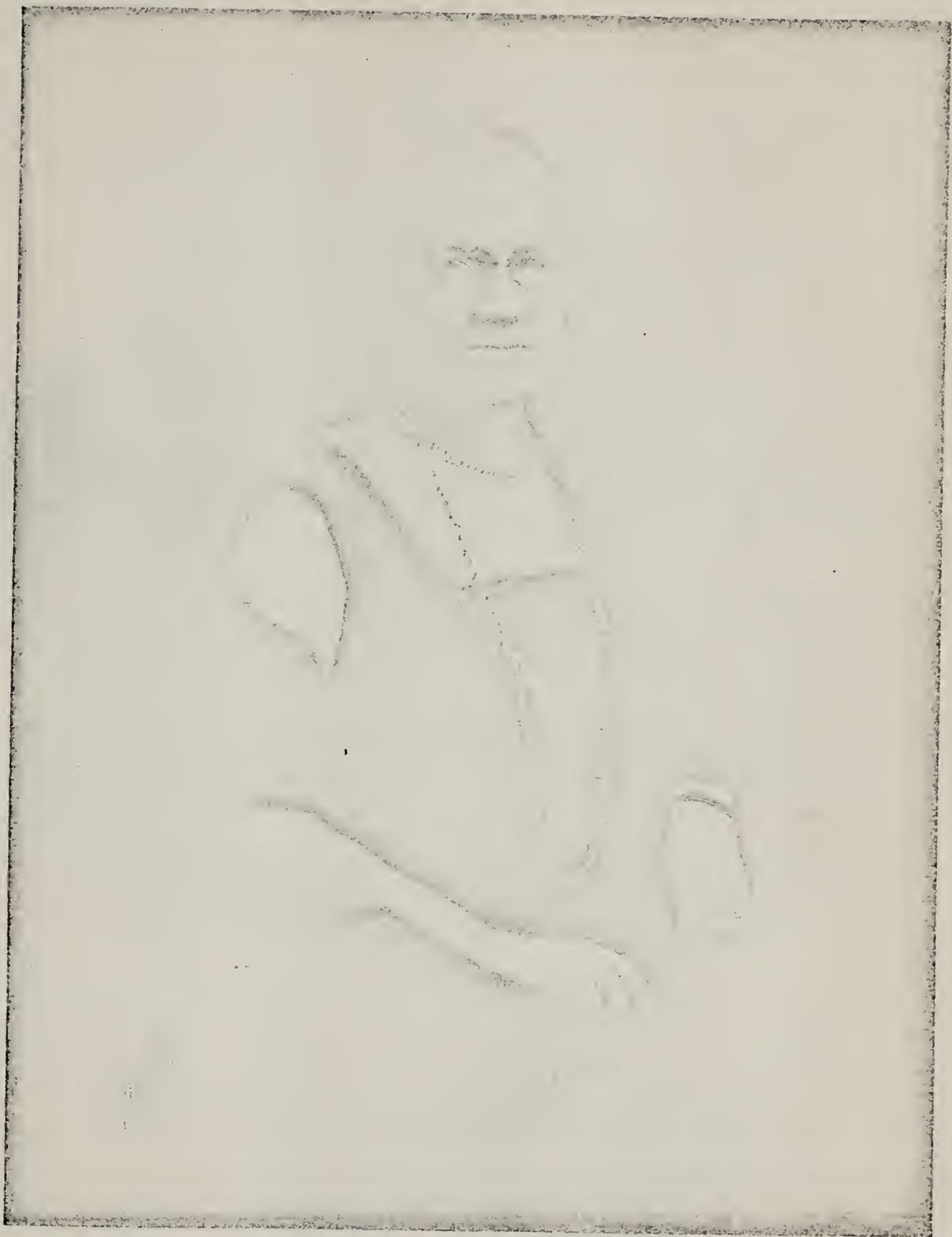
Standish," to Colonel Spangler is traced as follows, and is authenticated by the Alden Kindred of America, Inc.:

John Alden married, 1622-23, Priscilla Mullins.
Elizabeth Alden married, 1644, William Pabodie.
Mercy Pabodie married, 1669, John Simmons.
William Simmons married, 1696, Abigail Church.
Lydia Simmons married, in 1723, John Tillinghast².
Sarah Tillinghast married, 1747, Captain Lemuel Wyatt.
Henry Wyatt married, 1785, Dorothy Blake.
Martha Washington Wyatt married, 1819, Jacob Spangler.
Benjamin Spangler married, 1848, Elizabeth Tarrance.
Tileston Fracker Spangler.

Other New England ancestors were heads of the pioneer families of Wyatt, Blake, Church, Tillinghast, Westcott, Stafford and others. One of the early forebears, Elizabeth (Betty) Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla Alden, was the first white woman born in New England. She was married to William Pabodie, and became the mother of a large family. She lived to be more than ninety years old. With such a family background, it was little wonder that Colonel Spangler should become one of his community's leaders. A Democrat in his political alignment, he was also interested in a number of business undertakings of magnitude aside from his own real estate activities, having been a director of the Muskingum Coffin Company, as well as a director of the Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Company, of which he was secretary until it was merged with the Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

In 1875, in New York City, Colonel Spangler married Mary Sullivan Cox, daughter of Ezekiel T. Cox, and sister of the Hon. S. S. Cox. Children of this marriage:

1. Leola May Spangler, born May 27, 1876, died July 26, 1912; married,



Mrs. T. F. Spangler

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September 25, 1911, William Willis Boyd. They had one child, Mary Leola Boyd, born July 21, 1912.

2. Dora Maria Spangler, born April 20, 1878, died August 9, 1911.
3. Helen Sullivan Spangler, born November 14, 1879; married, October 16, 1919, Walter Cole Garges.
4. Arthur Cox Spangler, born October 4, 1881; married, October 3, 1906, Mary Elizabeth Bragonier; one child, Mary Virginia Spangler, born May 3, 1908, and married, July 25, 1935, Lester Harold Gallogly, who was born May 5, 1905.
5. Mamie Spangler, born May 24, 1889, died July 10, 1889.

Colonel Spangler married (second) Mrs. Mary H. (Buckingham) Greene, daughter of James and Jane Peebles (Wills) Buckingham. The Buckinghams were one of Ohio's most distinguished families, pioneer members of the line settling near Coshocton, in 1799, and removing to Athens County, Ohio, in 1803, and to Putnam, Muskingum County, in 1804. James Buckingham, Mrs. Spangler's father, was born October 22, 1831, in Zanesville, and died in 1908. He studied at Marietta, Ohio, and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and was a member of Company A, 159th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. Afterward he was extensively engaged in manufacturing, farming, real estate and banking. He was president of the Zanesville and Ohio River Railroad, an organizer of the People's Savings Bank, and, from 1865 to 1873, director of the Ohio State Agricultural Society. His wife, Mrs. Spangler's mother, Jane P. (Wills) Buckingham, came from Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. Spangler herself has for years been prominent in Zanesville's church, club and social circles, and she is an active and influential member of the Pioneer and Historical Society of Muskingum County.

The death of Colonel Tileston Fracker Spangler occurred on January 8, 1936. His brilliant contribution to the life of his times endeared him to all who knew him, as did his delightful personality and generous temperament. Many

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glowing tributes were paid him, and resolutions of praise were passed by many groups, including the Muskingum County Bar Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association trustees. Of Colonel Spangler, the Monumental Association group wrote:

Colonel Spangler has always been a sincere and patriotic advocate of the more exalted spirit in Zanesville, his home community, and throughout his life ardently urged more than one generation to hold steadfast to the creeds and ideals of their forefathers, the founders of the American Commonwealth. He was a credit to his times and to all mankind.

The Bar Association document said in part:

Colonel Spangler was a shining example of what one with the early disadvantages of life could accomplish. He was persistent and patient, careful and painstaking, and one who valued friendship to a marked degree. He gained success and prominence by his own efforts and it can be said of him that he was a self-made man. But he would not have attained to such heights had it not been for his extraordinary ability. Much can be said of his many admirable qualities and his character as a man and a citizen, but it is sufficient to say that there is no one in our community who enjoyed a wider and more prominent position in public esteem and regard than did he. . . .

A recognized figure for so many years, Colonel Spangler became synonymous with Zanesville and all the good and progressive things in it. He will be missed greatly, but the things that he did, the things that he said, his many kind acts, will live as monuments of his honest endeavor.

“Not as we take, but as we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live,
These are the things that make for peace
Both now and after time shall cease.”

Genealogical Records

By Colonel Tileston Fracker Spangler

THE SPENGLER ARMS

Mr. Edward W. Spangler, of York, Pennsylvania, whose researches were thorough and extensive, in his book says:

According to Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch*, and Rietstap's *Armorial Général*, the ancient Nuremberg Spengler arms were: Gules, a beaker argent on a trimount or; in other words, A red shield emblazoned with a silver beaker resting on three golden hills. The beaker, or covered cup, emblemized the office of Cupbearer, held by George Spengler in the service of the Bishop of Wurtzberg, 1189. The Spengler arms with later augmentations are: Gules, an eagle displayed sable, a beaker argent on a trimount or, accosted with four estoiles or. Crest: a Bishop's bust proper.

The arms of some of the descendant branches, having been subsequently conferred and for personal and independent service, differ from the above.

Of the various Spengler families of Europe, eleven, all belonging to the Nuremberg family, were ennobled—quite a respectable number, of one name, to attain such eminence. The titles of nobility were conferred by reason of heroic, chivalrous or other meritorious service rendered in the domain of human achievements.

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The *Holland Von Spenglers*, the founder of whose branch was Johan Spengler, of the Nuremberg tree, have been lineally traced by Riestap from the common origin, *George Spengler*. We all have an innate conviction that there is something pleasant in knowing that we come of good stock, and while a noble lineage is a thing to be proud of, and should work to no disadvantage, yet we weigh the man, not his title. The Spenglers who settled in York County were noble by conduct and action, the only type of nobility recognized in America. Strong, courageous, indomitable and spurning a conversion which was to be affected by fire and sword, they fled from their homes, braved the perils of a tempestuous sea, conquered the forests and contributed their full share in the establishment of Universal Freedom in the West.

The four Spengler immigrants who first settled in York County, Pennsylvania, as far as has been ascertained, were the fathers of at least twenty-two children, fifteen of them males. From these children sprang an innumerable progeny, not only of the Spengler name, but hundreds of other names, the offspring of the female lines. A complete and absolutely correct list of the third generation of Spenglers has not and cannot be made. In the third generation the name was changed to *Spangler*, except in the case of several descendant families, who settled in the valley of Virginia, and who to the present day spell their name Spengier.

From this third and probably the fourth generation, came the numerous Spanglers who served their country in the Revolutionary War. The immigrant Spenglers, who settled and remained in York County, Pennsylvania, became large land-owners, and were influential and honored citizens not only of the county, but of the city of York, which they helped to found and organize, and while many of them moved west and south with the flowing multitudes, following the spread of western and southwestern development, yet many descendants still

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live in and about the city of York, and some of the original family land is still owned and occupied by those of the name of Spangler.

THE SPENGLER FAMILY IN EUROPE

The original and correct spelling of the family name was *Spengler*. This is the only spelling used by the German forefathers of the family, as shown by public and church records, family annals and letters, Nuremberg Archives, Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records. This spelling was generally adhered to during the first and second generations of the family in America, but afterwards *Spangler* was by unjustifiable usage substituted, and became the family name; excepting in the case of several families, descendants of York County Spenglers, who settled in the valley of Virginia.

In I. Daniel Rupp's collection of *Thirty Thousand Names of German, Dutch and French Immigrants in Pennsylvania*, published at Harrisburg, 1856, in the chapter on "the origin of names," in the Appendix, on p. 4, he says:

As for family or surnames among the Germans, Swiss and others, some have been called after their occupation, others after animals, large or small; some after streams, valleys, mountains; some from their appearance, characteristics, demeanor, color of hair, etc.; the miller was Mueller, the baker was Baecker, the weaver was Weber, the cook was Koch, the smith was Schmidt, the tinman was Spaengler, the tinker was Keseler, the tiller of the soil was Maier or Maeyer, and his farm is a Meierei.

On p. 6, "changes in the spelling of German surnames by English scholars," Rupp says:

Many reasons could be assigned why German, Swiss, Low Dutch and French names are often misspelled by English scholars. The canon adopted to some extent, "there is no rule for spelling surnames," is the

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main one. To depend upon the ear is not always reliable. The man who understands only the English language which has thirty-seven elementary sounds and only twenty-six graphic characters to represent these vocal elements will usually make mistakes in the following cases. In a page or two of illustrations of this appear the following:

I, the sound represented by the vowels ae: Baer, Daenig, Baeker, Spaengler, usually spelled by the English; Bear, Denig, Becker, Spengler or Spangler.

The first mention of a Spengler in recorded history is that of *George Spengler*.

He was cupbearer to the Prince-Bishop, Godfrey of Piesenburg, of the ecclesiastical principality of Wurtzburg, and who was also Chancellor to the Emperor Frederick I, surnamed by the Italians Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor, and one of the greatest of German sovereigns.

Prince Bishop Godfrey and his cupbearer, George Spengler, attended the Emperor on his crusade to the Holy Land to enter the lists against Saladin, the Saracen conqueror, in his campaign against the Christians in Syria. This purpose he was, however, unable to carry out fully, for after two successful battles in Asia Minor, he was drowned before reaching Syria while crossing with his horse the river Calycadmus in Pisidia, June 10, 1190. His camp was then removed to Antioch, where he was temporarily buried.

The bishop and his cupbearer, George Spengler, died soon after their Emperor. They were victims of that dreadful scourge, the plague, which carried off many of the Crusaders, and were buried in the Church of St. Peter at Antioch. History recites that not a tenth of those who crossed the Bosphorus with the Emperor Barbarossa lived to reach Antioch.

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THE GERMAN SPENGLER LINE

The German genealogy, traced and verified by Mr. Edward W. Spangler, and printed in his *Annals of the Spengler Families*, which settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1729 to 1751, runs regularly as follows:

I. George Spengler, cupbearer to the Bishop of Wurtzburg, born about 1150, died 1190. His son was also named

II. George Spengler, who lived at Winsbach in the Margravate of Winsbach, in the year 1230. From his marriage with a Redtlinger sprang

III. Killian Spengler, who lived in 1270. He resided in Kutzendorff, and was married to Margaretha Gaumy. They had a son also named

IV. Killian Spengler, living in 1302, who married a Von Rosenbusch. Of their four sons,

V. Peter Spengler continued the line. He lived at Elbersdorn, near Winsbach, and married Catherina Von der Ansach, and had three sons, one of whom was

VI. Hans Spengler, who was twice married. (John Spengler, an officer in the Palatinate army, who entered the Netherland army in 1640, and founded the Holland branch of Von Spenglers, was a descendant of this Hans.) From Hans' second marriage with Christina Westendorff sprang a son,

VII. Hans or Urban Spengler, of Donauworth, Franconia (Franken), who settled in Nuremburg, 1476, and died December 15, 1527. His son,

VIII. George Spengler, was clerk of the Council of Nuremburg, and died in 1496. He married, in 1468, Agnes Ulmer, who died in 1505. Among their children was a son,

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IX. *George Spengler*, born 1480, died 1529. (He was a brother of the famous *Lazarus Spengler*, the hymn writer, and coadjutor of Martin Luther.) He, George, was married to Juliana Tucherin, 1516. Their son,

X. *Frantz Spengler*, was born 1517, and died 1565. Among his numerous offspring was

XI. *Lazarus Spengler*, "Procurator" in Nuremburg, born 1552; married Maria Lohserin, 1579. His second wife was Bertrand Geroldin, whom he married in 1593. He died in 1618. Their son,

XII. *Hans Spengler*, was born 1594. He left his native land during the Thirty Years War, 1618-48, and according to the opinion of some later Spenglers in Germany, was exiled on account of his Protestant faith. He settled in Switzerland. His son,

XIII. *Jacob Spengler*, became a citizen of Schoftland, Canton Berne (now Aargass), Switzerland. His son,

XIV. *Hans Rudolf Spengler*, emigrated to Weyler (Weiler) under Steinsburg, near Sinsheim, on the Elsenz, Rhenish Palatinate, now in the Grand Duchy of Baden. He married, July 16, 1678, Judith, daughter of Jacob Haegis, of Beisassen, at Sinsheim. His second marriage, in 1690, was with Marie Saeger, of Duehren, near Sinsheim.

Hans Rudolph Spengler was the father of thirteen children, five of whom emigrated to America, three settling in York County, namely:

1. *Hans Kasper Spengler*, born January 20, 1684; married Judith, adopted daughter of Martin Ziegler, February 9, 1712; emigrated in ship "William and Sarah," Wm. Hill, captain; landed in Philadelphia, September 18, 1727, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1729.

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2. *Hans George Spengler*, born February 2, 1701; married Katherine Laub; emigrated in ship "Pleasant," J. Morris, captain, October 11, 1732, to America, and died in Philadelphia in 1744, without known issue.
3. *Jorg Heinrich Spengler*, born June 8, 1704; married Susanne Muller, January 17, 1730; emigrated to Philadelphia by ship "Pleasant," J. Morris, captain, October 11, 1732, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1732.
4. *Johan Balthasar Spengler*, born November 29, 1706; married, April 29, 1732, Magdalena Ritter; emigrated to America on ship "Pleasant," with his brothers, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, 1732.
5. *Peter Spangler*, born May 19, 1712; emigrated to America in the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, captain. He arrived in Philadelphia on December 3, 1740, later settling in Berks County, near the town of Reading. He married and became the father of several sons, among whom were George, Adam, and Peter².

George Spangler married Mary Christ. They had at least one son, also named Peter. After their marriage they moved to Baltimore County, Maryland. George Spangler fought in the Revolutionary War, for at least six months, and was in the battle of Germantown.

Peter Spangler² married Barbara Cracken, and had ten children, of whom one was Henry, born about 1812, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He migrated to Selma, Delaware County, Indiana, in October, 1855.

The other eight children, four male and four female, remained in Germany, and three left children with numerous descendants, some of whom resided, in 1895, at the ancestral home, Weiler, and at the adjoining town of Hilsbach, in Rhenish Bavaria.

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In addition to the foregoing five Spenglers the Colonial Records, Pennsylvania Archives and Rupp's *Names of Thirty Thousand Pennsylvania Immigrants*, give the names of others who sailed from Rotterdam and landed in Philadelphia as follows:

Jacob Spengler and *Stophel Spengler*, who came on the ship "Pink Mary," Captain James Benn, September 29, 1733.

Michael Spengler, who came on the ship "Samuel," Captain Hugh Percy, August 30, 1737.

George Christian Spengler, who sailed from Amsterdam on the ship "Jacob," Captain Adolph De Grove, October 2, 1749.

Of these *Mr. Edward W. Spangler*, of York, Pennsylvania, the historian of the Spengler Family, in his book says:

Jacob and Christopher (Stophel) Spengler, who arrived in America in 1733, and settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania; *Michael Spengler*, who arrived in 1737, and located in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania; and *Christian Spengler*, who arrived in 1749, and settled in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, as well as some other immigrant Spenglers of that period were the descendants of *Lazarus Spengler* (the Procurator) and his first wife, Maria Lohserin, as the genealogical tree, compiled from the Nuremburg Archives, most persuasively attests.

Thus the Pennsylvania immigrant Spenglers, as well as those of York County, and their descendants, through Lazarus Spengler, the Procurator of Nuremburg, run their lines back to George Spengler, cupbearer to the Bishop of Wurtzburg, born about 1150.

The Palatine immigrants to Pennsylvania came by invitation of William Penn. It is said that he visited the part of Europe from which the York County

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Germans emigrated, the Palatinate on the Rhine. He sympathized with the Palatinate Reformers, and invited them to settle in his Province in North America. In the seventeenth century Louis XIV precipitated eighty thousand troops on the fertile lands of the Palatinate with a period of seven weeks, and made them the scene of devastation and ruin. Many cities, including Heidelberg and Worms, were looted and partly destroyed, and more than a thousand villages were razed to the ground. It is said that thousands of the inhabitants were robbed of all they possessed. The district of Sinsheim, in which the Spenglers resided, was scourged and devastated. In 1689 the city of Sinsheim was destroyed by the French, and the inhabitants exiled. Great multitudes went down the Rhine. They arrived in Holland, many destitute, and encamped by thousands in and near Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The Dutch did all that was possible to help these distressed people. It was mostly from Rotterdam that these persecuted ones—persecuted for their religious faith—Palatines, Swiss and Huguenots sailed to find new homes in the new world. Of them Mr. Edward W. Spangler writes:

The Spengler emigrants to America were Reformers with the courage of their religious convictions and refused to subscribe to a religion which their own denounced as profane, and they accepted William Penn's invitation to settle in his Province.

They wrought in sad sincerity,
Themselves from God they could not free;
They builded better than they knew,
The conscious work to beauty grew.

They were not peasants, but belonged to the well-to-do, thrifty and intelligent classes. While not classed at the time of their emigration

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among the nobility, they were at least the descendants of noble and honorable stock, a fact established by the records and reinforced by tradition.

CAPTAIN GEORGE SPANGLER

The tradition exists in the descendant families of Mathias Spangler, who died at Sharpsburg, Maryland, in 1781, that he was the son of a *Captain George Spangler*, who lived at or near York, Pennsylvania, and that both father and son were soldiers of the Revolution. There were many George Spanglers in the third and fourth generations of the York Spenglers or Spanglers.

The writer has not been able to locate definitely the particular *George* whom he verily believes was the father of Mathias, of Frederick and Sharpsburg, Maryland, and who, following a very strong line of tradition, came as a youthful immigrant, too young to be named in the ship rolls, with his parents from Bavaria by way of Rotterdam. In a letter written to me August 30, 1894, by Mrs. Annie F. Cantwell, a daughter of Dr. Isaac Spangler, son of Christian Spangler, and grandson of Mathias Spangler, of Frederick and Sharpsburg, Maryland, she says: "A Mr. Thomas Campbell [I am sure she meant Isaac Campbell, an old-time and well-known citizen of Zanesville, whose mother was a Spangler descendant of Mathias Spangler, of Sharpsburg] had a wonderful Bible, brought from Holland, a most curious book, a family heirloom. This Mr. Campbell told me of our common ancestor, one *Captain George Spangler*, who was a Revolutionary Officer and Aide de Camp to Gen. Washington."

Mrs. Cantwell, in another letter to me, said that she, as a little girl, had often heard her father, Dr. Isaac Spangler, who was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, say that a *George Spangler* was his ancestor, and served in the Revolutionary War.

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THE STATE OF MARYLAND TO

GEORGE SPANGLER GENTLEMAN, GREETING:

BE IT KNOWN That reposing especial trust and confidence in your Fidelity, Courage, Good Conduct and Attachment to the State of Maryland, and the United States, you are by these presents constituted and appointed Lieutenant of Captain Henry Grosh's Company in the 10th Regiment of the Militia of this State in Washington County.

You are therefore to carefully discipline the Officers and Soldiers under your command who are hereby strictly enjoined to obey you as their Lieutenant, and in this and all other respects you are diligently to discharge the trust committed to you by these presents according to the Laws and Constitution of this State and of the United States, and such Rules and Regulations, as under the authority thereof are or may be established. This commission to be in force until lawfully revoked.

GIVEN at Annapolis this Fourteenth day of June Anno Domini one thousand eight Hundred and twentyfour.

SAMUEL STEVENS

G

On the reverse of the commission appears the following oath:

STATE OF MARYLAND

WASHINGTON COUNTY, To-WIT:

I hereby certify that on the 13th day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty four personally appeared George Spangler before me the subscriber a Justice of the peace for the County aforesaid and took the several oaths prescribed by the Constitution of this State and of the United States and also took the following oath:

I George Spangler do swear that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland and that I will diligently and faithfully do and per-

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form the several duties assigned to me as Lieutenant of Captain Henry Grosh's Company in the tenth Regiment of the Militia according to the best of my skill and ability. (Signed) GEORGE SPANGLER

Sworn to and subscribed before me

CH. HESLETINE

I George Spangler do most solemnly and sincerely declare that I believe in the Christian religion. (Signed) GEORGE SPANGLER

Sharpsburg, Maryland

Mr. John P. Smith, a local historian and antiquary of Sharpsburg, with whom the writer had an extensive correspondence concerning his Spangler ancestors, published in the *Antietam Valley Record* a very interesting series of articles, about 1894, entitled *Reminiscences of Sharpsburg, Maryland*, from which I glean the following facts concerning this ancient town:

Colonel Joseph Chapline, of the county of Frederick, Province of Maryland, laid out a town at a place called the "Great Spring," Frederick County, Province of Maryland, July 9, 1763. It was subsequently named Sharpsburg, in honor of Governor Horatio Sharpe, who was at that time Governor of the Province, and a particular friend of Colonel Chapline. What is now Washington County was then part of Frederick County. It remained so until the year 1776, when Washington County was laid out. Colonel Chapline commanded a regiment which was stationed at Fort Frederick, June and July, 1757, in the French and Indian War. Some of the names of the first settlers were Chaplines, Hays, Cruss, Needs, Flicks, Groffs, Kretzers, *Beidemans*, Lingenfeters, Swearingens, Millers, *Spanglers*, Keiffers, etc. A majority of these names, it will readily be perceived, are of German origin. It is said a majority of these settlers were a pious God-fearing people. Severe no doubt were the hardships they suffered and intense the many privations they endured, along with the horror and dread of the Indians who were roaming through the country.

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The first store was kept by David Miller, and the first blacksmith shop by Mathias Spangler. The first known hotel was kept by a Mr. Harvey, believed to be the David Harvey who, after McIntire's Tavern, was the first hotel-keeper in Zanesville, Ohio, and whose daughter became the wife of Christian Spangler, son of Mathias I, as will be related herein later. It may interest the Zanesville Spanglers and friends to know that one of Colonel Chapline's descendants, Mrs. Louisa Chapline Liggett, was a resident of Zanesville, and that she and her daughter, Mrs. J. Z. Dare, formerly of Zanesville, then of Washington, District of Columbia, in November, 1892, caused a monument to be erected over the graves of Colonel Chapline and wife in Mountain View Cemetery at Sharpsburg.

MATHIAS SPANGLER¹

In the year 1777 the General Assembly of the State of Maryland passed an Act requiring all male citizens to take an oath of Allegiance called "The Patriots' Oath," as follows:

I do swear I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to the King of Great Britain, his heirs or successors, and that I will be true and faithful to the State of Maryland, and will to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the Freedom and Independence thereof, and the Government as now established against all open enemies and secret and traterous Conspiraces, and will use my utmost endeavors to disclose and make known to the Governor or some one of the judges or Justices thereof all Treasons or Treaterous Conspiraces attempts or combinations against this State, or the Government thereof which may come to my knowledge. So help me God.

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At the March Term of Court, Washington County, Maryland, 1778, is found the following Journal Entry:

The worshipfull Chrs Cruso's Returns:

A True Copy of the Free Male Taxibils of Sharpsburg and Lower Antietam Hundred.

I do hereby certify that the hereafter foloing hath Voluntarily taken and Subscribed to Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity as directed by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland Passed the 5th day of February, 1777.

Witness my hand and Seal the 2nd day of March, 1778.

CHR. CRUSO [SEAL]

Sharpsburg Hundred

Here follows an alphabetical list of ninety men. The fifty-eighth name is "Spangler, Mathew."

The foregoing is from *Revolutionary Records of Maryland*, Part I, by G. M. Brumbaugh. The name Mathew is without doubt an erroneous rendering of the name Mathias, made in transcribing the original written names.

In "Sharpsburg Hundred," no other Spangler owned real estate excepting Mathias Spangler, which made him a "Taxibil," as the list of those above named are described by Justice Cruso. Besides, the name of "Mathew" is not a Spengler or Spangler family name, and is not found among the family names either in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia, where the early generations of the Spanglers settled and lived.

The next appearance of the name of Mathias Spangler is in the Probate Records of Washington County, Maryland, at Hagerstown, the county seat, in 1781, three years after he had taken "The Patriots' oath."

Mathias Spangler died in March, 1781. His original will, as also the transcribed copy thereof, was filed in the Orphans' Court at Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, on the 28th day of March, 1781. The original will was

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in existence in said court in 1894. The following is from the certified copy of the same:

WILL OF MATHIAS SPANGLER¹

In the name of God Amen this fourth day of March Anno Domini one thousand Seven Hundred & Eighty one I Mathias Spangler of Washington County and State of Maryland being weak of body but of perfect mind and understanding and calling to mind the mortality of the body do make this my last will and testament as followeth.

Imprimis I give and bequeath to my well beloved wife Juliana one Horse and Cart—one Cow & Bead Coverlets & Bedstead—and one third of my Real and Personal Estate and all my tuls as Balas Anvilhorn Schree Hammers & Tongs to be left in my wife Possetion for the suport of my children until his death and then equal divided between my eight children as shall be hereafter mentioned Except one legal hear after mentioned.

Imprimise. I give and bequeath to my son Mathias Twenty Shillings in Cash.

Impremise I give and bequeath to my daughter Catharine one Cow She is to receive the Cow at the day of her mariage

Impremise My will is that my wife shall keep the house Lott and out Lott in her possession till her death & then to be sold upon public Sale & each on my Eight children to have equil shar thareof My will is that all my Real and Personal Estate except the Legices above mentioned my just debts and funeral first paid be equally divided between my eight children Catharine Mathias George Christian Juleannah Isaak Elizabeth and Margared and lastly I constate and appoint Christopher Cruss and Philip Stridar Ex^r of this my last will and testament in Witness whareof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written

MATHIAS SPANGLER [SEAL]

Signed sealed and performit by the said Mathias Spangler to be his last will and Testament in the presence of Mathias Coutts David Miller & John Himes

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Washington County Sst March 28 1781 Then came Philip Strider & made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that the within Instrument of writing is the true and whole Will & Testament of Mathias Spangler late of said County deceased that hath come to his hands or possession & that he doth not know of any other.

Certified by THO^s BELL Reg.

Washington County Sst March 28 1781 Then came Mathias Coutts David Miller & John Himes the three subscribing witnesses to the within last will and testament of Mathias Spangler late of said County deceased & severally made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that they did see the Testator therein named sign and seal this will that they heard him publish, pronounce and declare the same to be his last will & testament & that at the time of his so doing he was to the best of their apprehensions of sound and disposing mind memory and understanding and that they respectively subscribed their names as witnesses to this will in the presence and at the request of the Testator and in the presence of each other.

Certified by THOMAS BELL Reg^r

THE STATE OF MARYLAND

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

I Thomas E. Hilliard Register of Wills and by law, Keeper of the Seal and of the Records, and of the Original Papers of the Orphans Court for Washington County, Do HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true and full copy of the last Will and Testament of Mathias Spangler, late of said County, deceased taken from Liber A Transcribed, folio 42, one of the Record Books kept in the Office of Register of Wills for Washington County.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court and Office this 24th day of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety four.

THOMAS E. HILLIARD
Register of Wills for Washington County.

Orphans Court
SEAL
Washington County
Maryland

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The Christopher Cress named in the will as one of the executors was the same "worshipfull Chrs Cruss," who as a village justice administered the "Patriot's Oath" to Mathias Spangler four years before his death. He also doubtless wrote the will. He was a German chemist, and an influential citizen of Sharpsburg. One of the witnesses of the will, David Miller, was the first store keeper in Sharpsburg, and father of Colonel John Miler, of Sharpsburg, a noted officer of the War of 1812.

Children of *Mathias Spangler*¹ and his wife Juliana:

1. Catherine.
2. *Mathias*, of whom further.
3. George.
4. *Christian*, of whom further.
5. Juleannah.
6. Isaak.
7. Elizabeth.
8. Margared.

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II. *Mathias Spangler*² was born January 5, 1768. He was over thirteen years of age when his father died in March, 1781. He married Eve Bidaman, daughter of Henry Bidaman (spelled Beidaman in John P. Smith's *History*), when he was about twenty-two years of age. His life previous to his marriage was undoubtedly spent, as the eldest son, with his widowed mother, aiding in the care and maintenance of his young brothers and sisters, in Sharpsburg. His eldest son Jacob Spangler, grandfather of the writer, was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, February 1, 1791. In a letter written by Mr. John P. Smith, dated Sharpsburg, Maryland, May 13, 1895, he says:

In looking over an old Day Book belonging to David Miller, the father of Col. John Miller, who kept the first store in our town in the

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year 1776, I find an account against Mathias Spangler dated March 27, 1798. It is written in German. I cannot make out the articles bought but the price paid for the articles is recorded in pounds, shillings and pence, and in the year 1800, November 28" an account Henry Bideman (Sr) and one against Jacob Bideman, it amounted to 10£ 10s. and 8d. and in another place an account against Henry Bideman July 14, 1801 for 15£ 1s. 4½d. All these accounts are marked paid.

I can find no data as to the time when Mathias left Sharpsburg for Ohio, but Muskingum County histories locate him in Muskingum County near Zanesville about 1810, his brother, Christian Spangler, having preceded him at Zanesville in 1803. The tradition is that he remained in the town of Zanesville for several years, and then located on land now in Wayne Township, afterwards owned by Solomon Deffenbaugh. Later he moved to the farm in Wayne Township, six miles from Zanesville, where he thenceforth lived and died. He was one of the founders of the first German Church established in Zanesville. An article published in *The Zanesville Courier* of November 10, 1894, giving an "Historical Sketch of the Lutheran Church and Its Rededication Services," says:

Pretentiousness was not one of the characteristics of the first structure occupied by the German Evangelical Congregation. It was a log building and was erected in 1814. The records from the earliest organization have been preserved and on the leaves of the book rendered yellow by time's impress are found the names Nicholas Border, Philip Munch, *Mathias Spangler*, Solomon Deffenbaugh, Carl Kloeffer, and the first minister was Ludwig Schide.

This church building was located on what is now the southwest corner of South and 7th streets. The present structure now on the same site is occupied by the German Evangelical Church. The question of allegiance to the Lutheran Synod disrupted the congregation in 1843, six years after the death of Mathias

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Spangler, and what is now the German Lutheran Church at South Seventh and Harvey streets was organized by a seceding section of the congregation. I applied to the pastor, Rev. W. A. Walter, of the German Evangelical Church, for such gleanings as he could make from the old records of the Church, concerning my ancestor, and received in reply the following courteous letter:

T. F. Spangler, Esqr.,
City.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,
November 25, 1894.

DEAR SIR:

In answer to your polite note in reference to the life of your honored great-grandfather, Mr. Mathias Spangler, I regret to say, the entrances into the Church records of that time are but meagre. All that I can find is this:

His name is signed below the first constitution of the congregation; further his name can be seen in the record of the communicants from 1817 til 1832. In some places his wife is mentioned as a communicant, too; after 1832 the sight of his name is lost. Of the year 1837 when the death of your great-grandfather occurred no church record can be found at all.

Yours truly,

W. A. WALTER.

The Goodspeed Publishing Company *History of Muskingum County*, p. 285, states:

The German Evangelical Peace Church dates its origin from 1818. Rev. L. Scheid was the first pastor, and N. Bader, P. Munch, M. Spangler, and S. Diefenbach were its first deacons.

Mathias Spangler followed the occupation of farmer, but his great interest in the welfare of the community, and the respect in which he was held by his neighbors and fellow-citizens kept him in more or less political activity even into his old age.

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J. F. Everhart & Co.'s *History of Muskingum County*, on p. 395, makes this statement:

The first Justice of the Peace in what is now known as Wayne Township was *Mathias Spangler*, who is known to have served in that capacity in 1812; but we have found no record of his election or appointment.

His son, Mathias Washington Spangler, was a Justice of the Peace in 1835 and many years after. The Spanglers settled on land afterwards owned by the Deffenbaughs in section eight.

On March 6, 1826, a petition was presented to the County Commissioners of Muskingum County, signed by a number of citizens of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships, setting forth that they "labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to go to the elections," and praying that a township may be struck off from part of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships. The Commissioners' Journal shows the following entry:

and the Commissioners believing the same necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers do hereby order a new township to be struck off according to the following boundaries.

Here follows the delimitation of the boundaries, and then the Journal goes on:

which shall constitute a new township to be called Wayne township.

Also ordered, that an election be held at the house of Joseph Dixon on Monday the 3rd day of April 1826.

The election was held as ordered, at which Samuel Mott, *Mathias Spangler* and Jacob Mercer presided as judges of election. Among the successful candidates was *Mathias Spangler*, as one of the three trustees for the new township of Wayne; and his son *Jacob Spangler* was one of the two constables elected, and

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his son Mathias Spangler, Jr., was elected supervisor. A little later John S. Parkinson and *Mathias Spangler* were elected justices of the peace, which office Mathias Spangler held for many years, and dispensed justice among his neighbors and associates to the public satisfaction and approval. His last appearance on the records as a public official was county assessor and land appraiser for Muskingum County from 1834 to 1835, two years preceding his death.

In Deed Book S, on p. 196 of the *Land Records of Muskingum County*, is the record of a deed from Mathias Spangler, Senior, to Mathias Spangler, Junior, which conveys seventy acres of land, "being a part of the Southwest quarter of section number two of township number eleven of range number thirteen." This deed, which was acknowledged before Samuel Thompson, a Justice of the peace (of Zanesville), in January, 1837, recites, and in the acknowledgment also, the name of the wife as "Anneve," and is only signed "Mathias Spangler Sen.," had evidently been prepared before the death of his wife which occurred more than two years before, though in the acknowledgment Squire Thompson certified "that the said Anneve wife of said Mathias being by me examined separate and apart from her said husband." Mathias Spangler, Senior, was evidently living in the family of Mathias, Junior, on the old home farm after the death of his wife, which occurred on December 6, 1835.

Mathias Spangler² died on the 27th day of February, 1839. He was buried in "Spangler Cemetery," alongside of his wife and father-in-law, Henry Bidaman.

"Spangler Cemetery" is a small plot of ground set apart out of the seventy acres above mentioned, as a neighborhood burying ground, lying alongside of the Ridge Road between Zanesville and Duncan's Falls, about six miles southeast of Zanesville. I visited it first on Sunday, October 28, 1894, and found it in a neglected condition, although there had been interments there within a few

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years. The gravestone of Mathias Spangler had disappeared, but I found two sandstone slabs well preserved bearing inscriptions.

In
Memory of
EVE SPANGLER.
Consort of Mathias Spangler who died Dec th
6 1835 aged 61 years 8 months 11 days

Within three feet of the grave of Eve Spangler is that of her father *Henry Bidaman*, with inscription on the slab as follows:

In
Memory of
HENRY BIDAMAN.
departed this life on the 9th of April in the
year of our Lord 1821 aged 77 years 4 months.

The farm on which this ancient burial ground is located is and has been for many years owned by a German family named Miller, and in later years the cemetery is spoken of as "The Miller Graveyard."

A Zanesville newspaper of the time made the announcement of the death of Mathias Spangler, a copy of which given to me in 1894 by Mr. William Culbertson reads as follows:

Mr. Mathias Spangler after a lingering illness of dropsy of the chest died in Wayne Township Muskingum County, February 27th 1839, aged seventy-one years and twenty-three days. The funeral was

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largely attended. Rev. Samuel Keammerer (a Lutheran minister) preached the funeral sermon. Mr. Spangler was one of the earliest citizens of Wayne Township, removing to this town with his family from Jefferson County, Va. where he was born 5th of January 1768. After residing in Zanesville for a time he removed to Wayne Township.

He was a gentleman of the highest respectability and enjoyed the high esteem and respect of his fellow citizens. He was one of the first in that township in 1812 to act as Justice of the Peace, hence the appellation to his name, "Squire Spangler."

The statement that he was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, in the foregoing clipping, is not borne out by any record. It is possible, however, that he may have lived for a time in Jefferson County, Virginia, before removing to Zanesville, as that county is just across the Potomac River from Washington County, Maryland, and Sharpsburg is only three miles from the Potomac River. As will be shown later some of his brothers and sisters did remove from Sharpsburg into Jefferson County, Virginia, where they continued to live.

Children of *Mathias Spangler*² and *Eve (Bidaman) Spangler*:

1. Jacob, born February 1, 1791.
2. Mathias.
3. Benjamin.
4. Nancy.
5. Charlotte.
6. Elizabeth.
7. Phoebe, born November 9, 1809, died March 9, 1893; married a Mr. Stickle.

III. Jacob Spangler (Mathias², Mathias¹) was born February 1, 1791, at Sharpsburg, Maryland. He removed with his father to Muskingum County,

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Ohio, about 1810, and remained a member of his father's family, assisting him on the farm. During the War of 1812 he returned to Sharpsburg, and on July 27, 1814, enlisted in the Maryland Militia for the defence of Baltimore. His military service was only a tradition in the family and no record data of same was known. In 1879 I secured the necessary proof of his service in the Maryland Militia, and under the law passed in March, 1878, made application for a pension from the United States Government for his widow, *Martha Washington Spangler*, my grandmother, who was then in her seventy-seventh year. In this application we were successful, and on December 13, 1879, the following letter was received from Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Pension Office

Dec. 11, 1879.

MADAM:

Inclosed herewith is Certificate No. 28237 for original pension this day issued in your favor.

The pension Agent at Columbus, upon whose rolls your name is to be inscribed, shall forward to you properly prepared vouchers, and when these shall have been duly executed and returned to him will transmit directly to your address a check for the pension then due.

The Attorney's fee, if any, will not be paid by the Pension Agent.

Very respectfully,

J. A. BRUTH,
Commissioner.

MARTHA W. SPANGLER,
Zanesville,
Muskingum Co., Ohio.

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A few days later the Pension Certificate arrived, to the great satisfaction of the dear old lady. It reads:

(Act of March 9th, 1878)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF ^{Picture of} (Eagle and Shield) THE INTERIOR

PENSION BUREAU
Widows Pension

I CERTIFY That, in conformity with the Law of the United States, approved March 9, 1878, Martha W. Spangler, widow of Jacob Spangler, who was a Private of Captain Rohrer's Company, Maryland Mil., is inscribed on the PENSION ROLL of the Columbus, Ohio, Agency at the rate of eight dollars per month to commence on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight, and to continue during her widowhood.

GIVEN at the Department of the Interior this eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

A. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Examined and Countersigned.
O. P. N. BLACKE,
Acting Commissioner of Pensions.

By some mischance the data of my grandfather's military service, used by me in making the application for his widow's pension, was lost, and when in 1894 I began gathering material concerning my ancestors, I wrote to Hon. H. C. VanVoorhis, my friend, and the Congressman from the Zanesville District. The following letters give the results:

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1894.

Hon. Samuel Blackwell,

Third Auditor, Treasury Department.

MY DEAR SIR:

Will you kindly give me a transcript of the Military Record, as far as the files of your office contain it, of Jacob Spangler, who served as a private of Captain Rohrer's company, Maryland Militia, War of 1812, and also inform me what other Bureau of the Government, if any, would have a record of his service. I desire this information for an esteemed constituent, and it is not intended for use in prosecuting any claim against the Government.

Truly yours,

H. C. VANVOORHIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan'y 7, 1895.

T. F. Spangler, Esq.,

Zanesville, Ohio.

MY DEAR SIR:

Enclosed herewith please find a letter from the Auditor of the Interior Department (late third Auditor) giving information in regard to Jacob Spangler. If I can serve you further in this matter please let me know.

Yours truly,

H. C. VANVOORHIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Office of Auditor for the Interior Department

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29, 1894.

Hon. H. C. VanVoorhis,

U. S. House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, herewith returned, I have the honor to inform you that the records on file in this office show that

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JACOB SPANGLER was a private in CAPTAIN JOHN M. RHORER'S Company, 32ND REGIMENT, Maryland Militia, War of 1812 (Lieut. Col. Thomas Hood) from July 27th to September 24th, 1814.

You are also informed that this office does not know of any other Bureau of the Government that would have a record of the services of the Soldier above mentioned.

Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL BLACKWELL,

Auditor J E R R.

A brief review of the closing scenes of the War of 1812 will give an idea of the services of the Maryland Militia in bringing the war to an end. After the sacking and burning of Washington City, the British troops embarked and the fleet sailed up Chesapeake Bay toward Baltimore. The historian Ridpath says:

September 11 (1814) the British Army landed at North Point, and the next morning advanced on the City, while the fleet proceeded up the Patapso River to bombard Fort McHenry. The State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore had developed the activity which was so conspicuous a defect in the general government. Nearly 10,000 militia were collected to man the defenses of the City, and a body of about 3,000 had been sent forward to North Point, where a skirmish took place in which the British General Ross was killed. The next day, September 13, the army moved on the City, but hesitated to attack the formidable works by which it was defended. Meanwhile the fleet had begun the bombardment of Fort Henry, September 12; all day the firing continued, but by midnight Admiral Cockburn realized that he could not reduce the fort, and the army made preparations to embark at once. The next morning, the flag, which furnished Key the subject for the "Star-Spangled Banner," still waved in its place, and that night the British fleet and army withdrew from Baltimore.

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Private Jacob Spangler, with his company was honorably discharged from the service, the need for which having ended, at Baltimore, Maryland, on the 24th day of September, 1814.

It will be of family interest to note that Captain *Michael H. Spangler*, of York, Pennsylvania, a collateral relative of Private Jacob Spangler, commanded a company of York Volunteers, which he had marched from York, Pennsylvania, which was in the defense of Baltimore, attached to the Fifth Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry. Captain Spangler's Company, mentioned in one of the reports "as an elegant uniformed Company of Volunteers from York, Penn.," was a part of the brigade under Brigadier-General Stricker sent to North Point, and successfully repulsed the British troops advancing under General Ross, in which action Ross was killed. General Stricker in his report to his commander, Major-General Smith, says:

Lieut. Col. Sterett and Major Barry of the 5th gained my highest approbation, and they unite with all in praise of Captain Spangler and his Company of Volunteers from York Pa. then attached to their command.

An Isaac Spangler, private in Baltimore Volunteer Artillery served in this action, but of him I know nothing.

Jacob Spangler, after the war ended, returned to his home in Ohio, and followed his occupation of farming. On June 8, 1819, he was married to *Martha Washington Wyatt*, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 21, 1802, the daughter of Henry Wyatt and his wife, Dorothy Blake. Henry Wyatt was the son of Captain Lemuel Wyatt and his wife Sarah Tillinghast, of Newport, Rhode Island, and later Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Dorothy Blake was the daughter of Josiah Blake, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution, with an extended military record.

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Martha Washington Wyatt removed with her parents from New England to Ohio when a little child, living at Marietta. The interesting story of her ancestors covers the entire history of New England, beginning on board the "Mayflower" with five of its immortal passengers, and with the first settlers of Plymouth Colony, Boston, Dorchester and Salem, Massachusetts; Newport, Little Compton and Providence, Rhode Island. It is hoped to render the narrative of these founders of the nation, in this book, as complete as the researches by the writer over a period of thirty-five years has disclosed, and the limited space will permit.

William Lochran, Commissioner, Bureau of Pensions, in a letter to me dated January 29, 1895, concerning Jacob Spangler, says:

He received two land warrents making in all 160 acres the first for 40 acres was all he was entitled to receive at the time of that application, but under subsequent acts of Congress soldiers of that war (1812) were allowed 160 acres and his second application was for the additional 120 acres to which he was entitled to complete his quota of 160 acres.

Jacob and Martha led the strenuous and self-sacrificing life of the pioneer farmers in the wilderness of the Muskingum; beginning their married life in a log cabin, satisfied to endure the hardships and privations of those early days, that they might rear the little ones given them, as the solace and comfort of their lonely lives in the woods. The records disclose no public office held by Jacob Spangler other than his election to the office of constable, on the organization of Wayne Township in 1826, and his service in connection with the Justice's Court of his father.

Jacob Spangler died at the age of sixty-six on the 22nd day of March, 1857, at his home in Zanesville, to which he had removed when failing health no longer permitted the occupation of farming. He held the respect and good will of his

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neighbors, and the enduring love of his wife and family. His body rests in Greenwood Cemetery, Zanesville. Martha, his widow, survived her husband for twenty-three years. She died in 1880.

During the War of the Rebellion, when the wife of her son Andrew J. Spangler, serving in the Union Army, died, she took charge of his household and cared for his motherless children until the father returned home after the war was over.

Children of *Jacob Spangler*³ and *Martha Washington (Wyatt) Spangler*:

1. Nancy, born April 18, 1823, died in infancy.
2. Mathias, born May 9, 1825.
3. Benjamin, born June 12, 1827, died May 11, 1891.
4. Andrew Jackson, born November 15, 1829.
5. William Henry, born May 14, 1833.
6. Martin VanBuren, born August 26, 1839.

*IV. Benjamin*⁴ (*Jacob*³, *Mathias*², *Mathias*¹) was born in a log cabin in Wayne Township, June 12, 1827. His boyhood was spent on the farm. His education was only such as could be obtained in the rude district schools of those early days. He left the country life when he was about eighteen years of age, and came to the then little town of Zanesville to seek his fortune. At that time the manufacture and shipment of flour from Zanesville to New Orleans by flat boat was a considerable industry, and offered almost the only opportunity to the youth for adventure and seeing the world. The flat boats were constructed at Zanesville at local sawmills, loaded with flour at the mills and floated down the Muskingum when the stage of the river in the spring was such that the boats could be floated over the falls and rapids of the river, then into the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, where the flour was sold and the flat boats disposed of for the lumber in them. After seeing the sights of the famous city,

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the adventurers returned by steamboats up the Mississippi and Ohio and by such other conveyances as the times afforded. Young Spangler, under Captain Hahn, made two such trips successfully, and started on the third one with a big cargo of flour, but when only nine miles from Zanesville they struck a snag and the boat was capsized in the rapids at Duncan's Falls, rendering the cargo of flour a total loss; and the crestfallen crew struggled out of the waters and returned to Zanesville. Young Benjamin then took employment with Mr. John Tileston Fracker, an early manufacturer of stoves and iron castings in Zanesville and began the trade of stove moulder. This he continued for a number of years. Out of his great respect and admiration for Mr. Fracker, and the warm friendship that existed between them, he named his first born child and only son, Tileston Fracker, not knowing that the name *Tileston* was an ancestral name reaching back into early New England times.

Benjamin Spangler was married when less than twenty-one years of age on March 2, 1848, to *Elizabeth Tarrance*, daughter of Henry Tarrance and Ann (Trego) Tarrance. He was elected constable and served several terms; also as common pleas court bailiff. Later he engaged in the grocery business which was successful until it was ruined by a dishonest partner. In politics he was a Democrat and during the Rebellion was known as a War Democrat, an earnest supporter of President Lincoln in the preservation of the Union. Three of his brothers volunteered in Ohio regiments and served during the war, their families left in his care.

When the struggle continued and seemed to need him, he helped to enlist a company, and was elected by the men of the company as First Lieutenant, which election was confirmed by the War Governor of Ohio, John Brough, who issued to him a commission as First Lieutenant of a company in the 159th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went with his company to Camp Chase near

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Columbus, but was not allowed to serve because of supposed physical disability occasioned by his great weight of over three hundred pounds. His disappointment was great, but not as great as the joy of his family in having him back home. He was elected and served for many years as a member of the City Council of the city of Zanesville. He was a man without fear, with the courage of his convictions and a fiery and energetic speaker.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church, of Zanesville, and later and at the time of his death, a member of the Market Street Baptist Church. He was a charter member of Mechanics Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and continued his affiliation with it throughout his life. After the Civil War he became an active real estate agent and auctioneer, and in this calling conducted a number of the largest and most successful sales of real estate ever held in Zanesville.

In spite of his great weight he was very strong and wonderfully active on his feet and in his business, which condition continued until the end. He died on Monday, May 11, 1891, at his home at the corner of Market and Sixth streets, in Zanesville, Ohio, and his body is buried in the Spangler family lot, by the side of his wife, in Woodlawn Cemetery, Zanesville.

The *Zanesville Daily Courier*, of May 12, 1891, the day after his death, in an extended obituary headed: "A Useful Life Ended," giving an account of his life, pays this tribute:

One of the oldest and best known residents of this city, Benjamin Spangler, died at his home on Market Street yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, after a short illness.

Mr. Spangler came of one of the best families of Eastern Ohio. His father came to this State from Maryland and served with credit in the War of 1812.

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His cousin, Dr. Isaac Spangler, was one of Zanesville's early physicians, and another cousin, David Spangler, served two terms in Congress, and declined the nomination for Governor on the Whig ticket in 1844. He served as a member of the City Council for a number of terms. He joined the Crusaders in their work, and has been a strong advocate of temperance. He was very outspoken in his denunciation of what he believed to be wrong, and spared no one whom he believed not to be fulfilling his duty. Such a man could not but make some enemies, but on the other hand his generous whole-souled disposition won to him a host of strong warm friends. He was continually aiding some one, and it seemed impossible for him to say "No" to anyone who asked a favor.

FAMILY OF CHRISTIAN SPANGLER

*II. Christian Spangler*² (Mathias¹) was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on the 14th day of May, 1772. There is no known data concerning his life at Sharpsburg. He first appeared in Zanesville in 1803, as a blacksmith, a trade inherited from his father, and located his residence on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets (now the H. H. Sturtevant Department Store block). With him came his wife Ann and children—two sons, David and Isaac, and two or three daughters. His wife Ann was the daughter of David Harvey, an Englishman of means, who came to Zanesville from Frederick, Maryland, in 1800, and built the first hotel or tavern (after John McIntire's log cabin) in Zanesville at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets (now the Merrick block).

It is easy to reason out the probable fact that Christian Spangler, the first Spangler in Zanesville, came because his wife's father, David Harvey, had located there, and though the family tradition has it that the proud and well-to-do Englishman, who had opposed the marriage of his daughter to the poor blacksmith back in the Maryland days, had become reconciled, and her family in

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Zanesville had induced the blacksmith and his family to follow them to the promising new town in Ohio. Without doubt Christian Spangler, making a success in his venture, induced his brother Mathias, still back in Sharpsburg, to follow him to Ohio, and so we find Mathias and family appearing at Zanesville about 1810. Christian Spangler was a vigorous and active character, of keen intelligence, who achieved considerable popularity among his fellow townsmen.

How long he continued to follow his blacksmith trade is not known, but probably carried it on for a number of years along with his other activities. He received the appointment and served as postmaster of Zanesville from April 1, 1804, to April 1, 1805, succeeding his father-in-law, David Harvey, who served as Zanesville's second postmaster from July 1, 1802, to April 1, 1804, William McCullough, the first postmaster, having preceded him.

Everhart's *History of Muskingum County, Ohio*, on p. 73, states:

In the Spring of 1803 Christian Spangler blacksmith came, and built a shop on the site now the North west corner of Main Street and Sewer alley. At the time of the formation of Muskingum County January 1804 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners. He was subsequently a Justice of the Peace and then County Treasurer.

Christian Spangler was elected and began serving as a justice of the peace of Zanesville Township in 1806. The only record of this service, now known to be in existence, is found in the recorder's office of Muskingum County, in the Deed Records, where he certifies to taking the acknowledgments of the grantors to many deeds. The first deed so certified was a deed by Martin Lowdan Slager and wife to Rachel Slager recorded in Record Book "B," p. 37, dated July 5, 1806, to the certificate of acknowledgment of which, he signs "C. Spangler, Justice of the Peace." Many deeds follow in the records with his certificate

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signed, "Christian Spangler Justice of the Peace." In one deed in January, 1807, the certificate reads, "Before me one of the Justices of said County came," etc., and signs "Christian Spangler, Justice."

On January 2, 1807, he took the acknowledgment of a deed from John McIntire (founder of Zanesville) and wife, to a William Moore (Book "B," p. 163) and up to 1810 he took the acknowledgments, as justice of the peace, of many deeds by John McIntire and wife and Jonathan Zane and wife. One interesting document recorded in Book "B," p. 252, was the acknowledgment before Christian Spangler, justice of the peace, of a plat of a diagonal street, running from near the southeast corner of Main and Third streets, to South Street near Fourth Street, by his father-in-law, David Harvey. This street or roadway ran from a point on Third Street, across the street from "Harvey's Tavern," in a southeast course to the Muskingum River, at the fording place, south end of Fourth Street. On January 30, 1808, David Harvey acknowledged before his son-in-law a subdivision or plat of lots. These business relations with his father-in-law David Harvey, would surely indicate that Mr. Harvey's feelings of antipathy to the young blacksmith had been overcome by the development of his character and ability. Christian Spangler's services as justice of the peace continued at least into the year 1810. That his wife did her share in the early efforts of her husband is shown by the following extract from a *History of Muskingum County*, giving a list of the industries of the young town:

Bakery. In 1807, Mrs. Samuel Parker, *Mrs. Christian Spangler*, and Mrs. Dr. Hillier baked bread and cakes in Dutch ovens for home consumption, and sale to travelers passing through. Bread brought a "fip" (6¼ cents) per loaf, and cakes ranged as high as a "bit" (25 cents).

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Christian Spangler was elected and served as county treasurer of Muskingum County from October, 1813, until June, 1818. He served as a Representative from Muskingum County in the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature in 1817 and 1818.

That Christian Spangler was prosperous and interested in the industrial development of Zanesville and was associated with the leading business men of the new town is shown by the following extract from *History of Muskingum County*:

In 1816, George Jackson, Nathan Findley, Jeremiah Dare, Daniel Convers, Jeffrey Price, James Taylor, Thomas L. Pierce, Samuel Thompson, *Christian Spangler* and Alexander Adair, as Jackson & Company, built a three story frame Grist mill North of the Licking (later the site of the Drone Mill) with two run of Buhr stones for wheat and one for corn; the stones were six feet in diameter, purchased at Philadelphia and the freight bill was \$900.00; water was conveyed through a small race. A flax seed mill and a saw mill were later added.

Following the close of the War of 1812, in 1814 Congress passed an internal revenue law. Muskingum County was part of the Fifth District of Ohio, composed of five counties. Christian Spangler although county treasurer at the time had also become a merchant. Among the three hundred and eight persons assessed and collected from in this (Fifth) district for the year 1815 were many Zanesville and Putnam business men. Among them, with the amounts assessed and paid were E. Buckingham, Jr., merchant, \$25.87½; A. Buckingham & Company, merchants, \$21.87½; Daniel Convers, merchant, \$53.00; Increase Matthews, merchant, \$14.58; *Christian Spangler*, merchant, \$36.45; Isaac Hazlett, merchant, \$31.99, and others. (Everhart's *History of Muskingum County*, p. 90.) This would indicate that Christian Spangler as a merchant stood well up

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in his business with the above well-known and never-to-be-forgotten pioneer merchants.

A letter to me written November 13, 1894, from Catlettsburg, Kentucky, by Mrs. Belle R. McConnell, gives the following interesting sketch of the life of Christian Spangler:

I received your letter and hasten to reply. I have the honor to be the grand daughter of Christian Spangler and was (with my stepmother) at his bedside when he died. I find in our old family Bible this record: "Christian Spangler was born May 14th in the year of our Lord 1772."

Just under it—

"Ann Harvey, consort of Christian Spangler was born Jan. 8th in the year of our Lord 1773." That is all. A record of their marriage is also given, which is

"Christian Spangler and Ann Harvey were married January 17, in the year of our Lord 1795." I can testify to the fact that my grandfather was a christian gentleman, a man of fine intellect, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. The following item I heard from my mother: The Harveys, my Grand mother's family, came from England. Grand father Harvey was rich and proud, and when the young blacksmith fell in love with his daughter, who was a beauty, he was up in arms, and forbade him the house. The romance ended in a leap from a second story porch into the chilly embrace of a snow bank, an elopement and marriage.

After giving facts and dates as to the descendants of her grandfather, to be used in this work later, Mrs. McConnell's letter continues:

I will close with a few items in the eventful life of my grandfather. When he closed his forge I cannot tell, but he was prosperous and became a merchant. They were pioneer Methodists and their house was always the preacher's home. They lived nicely and were noted for their

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hospitality. About the time of my Grandmother's death (Ann Harvey, date not given), they were broken up and lost all they possessed by the buying of a heavy stock of goods just before some financial crisis. In those days buying goods and having them shipped was slow work and a good many things could happen between. After this my Grandfather came to this part of Kentucky on a visit and married a maiden lady named Riggs. She owned a farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life. He had by this wife five children, all of whom are dead now, excepting one daughter, Mrs. Dr. Disney.

After some effort and correspondence I learned the address of Mrs. Anna S. Disney, the only living child of Christian Spangler in 1894, and wrote to her, at her home in Peabody, Kansas. Her answer dated Peabody, Kansas, November 19, 1894, gave me nothing of her family history that I did not already know, but corroborated much of that. She said:

Yes, I am a daughter of Christian Spangler, the youngest but one, and the only one living of his family. I was a child when my father died. I do not remember my father at all, and while quite young went to Ohio to live with my brother David, and remained with him until my marriage. My father had five children by my mother, his second marriage.

Ann Harvey, his first wife, died about 1827, and Christian Spangler met Miss Riggs while on a visit to his daughter in Kentucky in 1828, and later married her. Thenceforth his life was lived on the farm, and five children were born of this marriage.

He died at Greenupburg, Greenup County, Kentucky, in 1848. His second wife died in May, 1883, aged seventy-nine years.

Children of Christian Spangler and Ann (Harvey) Spangler, his wife:

1. *David Spangler.*
2. *Isaac Spangler.*

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3. Sarah, married; lived at Catlettsburg, Kentucky; her daughter, Mrs. Belle R. McConnell, was living at Catlettsburg in November, 1894.
4. Eliza, married Hamilton Meek; died at her home in Coshocton, Ohio.
5. Charlotte, married Mr. Wilson; died, about 1888, in Ashland, Kentucky, aged seventy-eight or seventy-nine; had two children: son, Dr. Wilson, and daughter, Cornelia, married Mr. Montmollin.
6. Elias, no record.

There were five children of the second marriage. I have no record of the first three. The fourth child was *Anna*, who married Dr. Disney, and was living at Peabody, Kansas, in 1894.

Charles Spangler, the youngest of the last five children of Christian Spangler, died on his farm in Greenup County, Kentucky, about 1893.

HON. DAVID SPANGLER

*III. David Spangler*³ (Christian², Mathias¹) was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, December 24, 1796, the eldest son of Christian and Ann (Harvey) Spangler. At the age of seven years he removed from Maryland with his father's family to the frontier town of Zanesville. Zanesville even at that early day was favored with liberal means of primary education, to which young David had free access, and he was not slow to profit by his opportunities, limited as they were. In early life he engaged in the business of clerking in his father's dry goods store. About 1821, when twenty-five years of age, he entered upon the study of law under the direction of Hon. Alexander Harper, long a distinguished judge of the Common Pleas Court, and subsequently a member of Congress. At the term of the Supreme Court held in Cleveland in 1824, David Spangler was admitted as an attorney-at-law and solicitor in chancery in this State. He at once entered on the practice of the law at Zanesville.

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In 1830 he was nominated for a seat in the Ohio Legislature, and though the opposing party was strongly in the ascendant in Muskingum County at that period he came within a very few votes of success. In 1832 an eligible opening offering for increase of professional business, he removed to Coshocton, Ohio, which was thenceforth, through life, his permanent residence. Professional business poured in upon him, and very soon he was called upon to take a leading part in politics. In the fall of that year he was elected a Representative to Congress from the Twelfth Ohio District, then composed of the counties of Coshocton, Knox, Holmes and Tuscarawas, and in 1834 he was reelected to the same position. He was a Whig, but although his district was overwhelmingly in the hands of his political opponents, such was his popularity, he was elected each time by a triumphant majority. During his first term in Congress, at the January Term, 1834, of the Supreme Court of the United States, Chief Justice John Marshall presiding, he was admitted an attorney of that Court. About the same time he argued orally before the same eminent jurist a case on appeal from Ohio and gained his client's cause. In 1844 the Whig party, being then largely in the ascendant in the State, he was unanimously nominated by the State Convention of that party for the office of Governor of Ohio. Preferring the quiet of domestic life and being successful in his profession, he respectfully but firmly declined the flattering distinction offered him. Though never at college, he was by his energy and industry self-educated, and became a profound lawyer and an eloquent advocate. He was engaged in all the important cases of his time in the locality in which he lived. In social life he was esteemed and admired for his wit, genial manners, and his joyous humor.

He was married, December 3, 1828, to Elizabeth Grafton Etherington, of Baltimore, Maryland, by whom he had two sons, Etherington T. Spangler and Alexander H. Spangler, both of whom became able and prominent lawyers. David Spangler died at Coshocton, October 18, 1856.

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*IV. Etherington T. Spangler*⁴ (David³, Christian², Mathias¹) was born at Coshocton, Ohio. He followed the profession of his father and became an able and prominent lawyer of Coshocton. At the time of his death he was and had been for many years the law partner of Judge Pomerene under the partnership name of Spangler & Pomerene. He married Miss Helen King, of a prominent and wealthy family at Newark, Ohio. They had one son, Charles E. Spangler. Mr. Spangler accumulated considerable wealth, and owned a fine residence, occupying a city block opposite the northeast angle of the court house block in Coshocton. He died while on a visit at the home of his cousin, Mrs. Annie Spangler Cantwell, at Daytona, Florida, his wife having preceded him in death several years before.

*V. Charles E. Spangler*⁵ (Etherington T.⁴, David³, Christian², Mathias¹) was born at Coshocton, Ohio, a lad of bright promise. In early manhood he was married to Miss Peck, daughter of J. F. Peck, president of the Farmer Bank of Coshocton, and became the cashier of that bank. One son also named *Charles* was born to them. The father died while this child was yet a babe, and the widow, after a few years, removed with her child to California, and I have no further knowledge of them.

Alexander H. Spangler, second son of Hon. David Spangler, was also a lawyer and a judge. At this time (1925) I have no record of him. In the letter from Mrs. Anna Spangler Disney, of Peabody, Kansas, hereinbefore referred to, dated November 19, 1894, she states that the widow of Judge Spangler (her half brother) and her son David, were then living in Los Angeles, California.

DR. ISAAC SPANGLER

*III. Isaac Spangler*³ (Christian², Mathias¹) was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, in August, 1799, and emigrated with his father to Zanesville in 1803. He

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received such education as the town afforded, making such progress that when quite a young man he began the study of medicine with Dr. Robert Mitchell, continued the same at a Baltimore College, where he graduated in 1822. After graduation he returned to Zanesville and entered upon the practice of medicine with his first preceptor, Dr. Robert Mitchell. He advanced rapidly in his profession and was early recognized as one of the leading physicians of the town. He was married, about 1830, to Mary Whitaker, daughter of Platt Whitaker, a Revolutionary soldier of Havre de Grace. Dr. Spangler continued in active practice until his accidental death, on January 1, 1858. In his *History of Muskingum County*, J. Hope Sutor thus eulogizes Dr. Spangler:

He possessed more than ordinary ability, exercised a judgment in diagnosis that approached intuition in accuracy, was eminently successful and would have achieved renown beyond the borders of the State had he cared more for self than professional duty. Kind and sympathetic by nature, he exercised these virtues, especially among the poor and unfortunate, attended them gratuitously with the same care and consideration as was given the wealthy, and when he thought a delicacy was needed, or would be enjoyed, supplied it himself. He was often seen carrying food to indigent patients, and when "Black Nance" was on her death bed he purchased a chicken and had it cooked and sent to the miserable outcast. He was fond of congenial company; too generous to accumulate wealth, and neglected personal matters; he was very much endeared to the poor, and his accidental death on a New Year's morning, was the occasion of widespread sorrow, especially among his beneficiaries, and the population attended his obsequies en masse to honor the memory of one "Who went about doing good."

On the morning of his death he had made a professional call and was on his way home with some apples tied up in a handkerchief. Some boys in front of Fracker's Foundry on South Sixth Street were firing an old gun barrel, placed

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on a fire plug, and loaded with powder and slugs, aimed at a mark across the street. At this time the cannon was directed up, instead of across, the street. As Dr. Spangler was approaching his home at the corner of Sixth Street and Locust Alley, and when within a hundred feet of it, he saw a little negro boy playing in the gutter. He stopped, took an apple from the handkerchief, and was stooping down to hand it to the boy when the cannon was fired. In his stooping position the Doctor was in direct range and the slug pierced his heart, and he fell lifeless on the sidewalk.

A local paper in an extended account of the affair, concluded its article as follows:

The sad tidings brought anguish and desolation to his wife and two little girls, and sorrow to a whole community. He was a man of sound judgment and strong intellect, his opinions once formed, were scarcely ever changed; his friendships were ardent, and he was generally beloved by all those intimately acquainted with him.

His widow survived him for thirty-three years, dying August 9, 1895, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. F. Cantwell, at Daytona, Florida, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

To Dr. Spangler and wife were born two daughters, Annie and Iowa Spangler. Iowa died in her young womanhood. Annie married Mr. Cantwell, a lawyer of Coshocton, Ohio, who preceded her to the grave for many years, leaving no issue of their marriage.

BENJAMIN SPANGLER, OF AMBOY, ILLINOIS

*III. Benjamin Spangler*³ (Mathias², Mathias¹), third son and child of Mathias² and his wife, Eve (Bidaman) Spangler, was born July 26, 1810, at Zanesville, Ohio, where his parents came in 1808 from Sharpsburg, Maryland.

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He probably spent his youth with his parents on their farm in Wayne Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. He was a farmer. He was married to Lydia Zane Bell, at Zanesville, in 1833. Lydia Zane Bell was born August 24, 1812. They lived on a farm in Falls Township, Muskingum County, Ohio, in the "Bell Settlement" on the west side of the Muskingum River, about four or five miles above Zanesville. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born near Zanesville. The family removed to Amboy, Lee County, Illinois, in 1858 or 1859, which became the family home place during the lives of the parents.

Benjamin Spangler³ died November 12, 1880; his widow, Lydia Zane Bell Spangler, survived her husband nearly twenty-one years. She was a descendant of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, founder of Wheeling, West Virginia, and first owner of the section of land now a part of the city of Zanesville, Ohio, which section of land, and two others, was granted by Act of Congress to Ebenezer Zane for locating the first road in Ohio from Wheeling, Virginia, to Maysville, Kentucky, and which section Ebenezer Zane conveyed to John McIntire, his son-in-law, and Jonathan Zane, his brother, for their services in laying out the "Zane Trace."

Children of *Benjamin Spangler* and his wife *Lydia Zane (Bell) Spangler*:

1. Adelia, born November 29, 1834.
2. George Washington, born February 28, 1836.
3. Elijah, born December 9, 1837.
4. Francis Marion, born May 10, 1840.
5. Oscar, born November 27, 1842.
6. Martha, born February 10, 1845, died 1864, unmarried.
7. Elizabeth Eve, born March 4, 1847.
8. Charlotte, born May 3, 1849.
9. Mary Ellen, born November 1, 1851, died 1923.
10. Benjamin, born December 13, 1854, died 1857.

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SECOND GENERATION

1. *Adelia Spangler* married *Dennis Powell*, at Amboy, Illinois, January 31, 1861. She died September 5, 1903.

Their children:

1. Lydia Jane Powell, born November 29, 1861, died September 6, 1922.
2. Martha Lenora Powell, born September 7, 1863.
3. Mary Elizabeth Powell, born October 25, 1865, died July 6, 1914.
4. Adelia Powell, born November 17, 1867.
5. Emma Caroline Powell, born September 26, 1869, died September 8, 1870.
6. Benjamin Franklin Powell, born May 7, 1871, died April 11, 1876.
7. Grace Althea Powell, born November 15, 1874.
8. Charles Rutherford Powell, born October 5, 1876.

1a. *Lydia Jane Powell* married John Latta Walker, November 28, 1879, at Amboy, Illinois.

Their children:

1. Clifford Manson, born March 17, 1881.
2. Donald Hughes, born October 7, 1884.
3. Gertrude, born July, 1887, died in infancy.

2a. *Martha Lenora Powell*, second daughter of *Dennis Powell* and *Adelia Spangler Powell*, was born at Amboy, Lee County, Illinois, September 7, 1863. She received her primary and grade education in her home town and graduated at the Illinois State Normal School. She entered the Omaha (Nebraska) school system in 1885, and retired in 1922, after thirty-seven years' service. After being a teacher in various grade schools, she was principal one year of Central Park School, thirteen years of Walnut Hill, and an equal term as principal of

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Long School. She was noted for her travels, having traveled widely, making a number of trips to Europe and was well known as a lecturer. In 1917-18 she was president of the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, and had been a member of the Council of Administrative Women of the National Education Association. "Miss Powell was an outstanding principal in the city," said Miss Bell Ryan, assistant superintendent. "She had great interest in the cultural development of the city, and had an unusual mentality." After her travels abroad, she served as principal of the School of Individual Instruction for six years. At her final retirement she had served as a teacher in Omaha for forty-three years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. *Martha Lenora Powell* died at the age of seventy-one years on the 1st day of December, 1934, at her home, 3815 California Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

3a. *Mary Elizabeth Powell* married *Harvie Black Morse*, August 19, 1894, at Council Bluffs, Iowa. No issue. She died July 6, 1914.

4a. *Adelia Powell* married *Jacob Climack*, October 19, 1887, at Dixon, Illinois.

Their child:

1. *Morton Raymond Climack*, born February 25, 1889, died August 16, 1906.

7a. *Grace Althea Powell* married *James Miles Gillam*, September 12, 1922, at Omaha. No issue.

8a. *Charles Rutherford Powell* married *Zula Latimer*, July 6, 1905, at Olatho, Kansas. They have one child, *James David*, born 1906. He is a lawyer, and now (1935) is living in New York City.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SPANGLER

2. *George Washington Spangler*, first son and second child of Benjamin Spangler and Lydia Zane Bell Spangler, was born February 28, 1836, at or near

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Zanesville, Ohio, and went with his family to Amboy, Illinois. In 1861 he returned to Zanesville. On September 30, 1862, when twenty-six years of age, he enlisted in Company A of the 122nd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to serve for three years. This great regiment was commanded during its entire service by Colonel William H. Ball, of Zanesville. When it left its first camp at Zanesville it aggregated nine hundred and twenty-seven men and for several months it did garrison, guard and scouting duty, and in June, 1863, near Winchester, Virginia, it first met the enemy in General J. E. B. Stuart's raid. The next day the entire regiment was engaged in fight and at night, with other troops, forced a way through the Confederate lines and marched to Harper's Ferry. It took part in the skirmish at Brandy Station, and crossing the Rapidan, was in the Mine Run campaign, and returned to Brandy Station and established winter quarters. In May, 1864, the regiment maintained itself well through the fighting of the Wilderness, losing on the first day over one hundred and twenty men. In the subsequent movements to Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Reams Station, it performed its full share of skirmish and picket duty, being under fire almost every day. After various marches and skirmishes the regiment became engaged in the battle of the Opequan, and a few days later fought at Fisher's Hill. On October 19, 1864, it was again actively engaged and assisted in driving General Early across Cedar Creek. It was then sent to the lines before Petersburg, and in March, 1865, assisted in capturing and holding the Confederate picket trenches. It participated in the final assault on April 2d and marching in pursuit of the Confederates was present on the memorable day at Appomattox, when Lee surrendered to General Grant and the war ended. The family tradition has it that private George Washington Spangler was wounded in one of the battles. The 122d Regiment with a glorious record was mustered out of service at Washington, District of Columbia, on June 26, 1865, with an aggregate of five hundred and eighty-five men, having lost three hundred and forty-two men.

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After his honorable discharge from the army, George Washington Spangler returned to Zanesville, where he remained for several years, during which time he married Miss Sarah Leasure, member of a prominent farming family of southern Muskingum County. About 1869 "Wash" Spangler, as he was familiarly known, removed to Marshall, Illinois, and later to Paris, Illinois, and resumed his occupation of farming. Data concerning his family, and date of his death is unknown to this scribe.

ELIJAH SPANGLER

3. *Elijah Spangler*, third child and second son of Benjamin Spangler and Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 9th of December, 1837. His boyhood was spent on the farm, from which he removed with his family to Amboy, Illinois, where he was married to Ellen Farr.

He was a Union soldier in the Civil War and served as first sergeant in Company C, 93d Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment, commanded by Col. Holden Putnam, was organized in Chicago, in September, 1862, and mustered in on October 13. It left for Memphis, Tennessee, nine hundred and ninety-eight strong, arrived on the 14th, moved with General Grant's army in the northern Mississippi campaign. It was first under fire at the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, in May, 1863. Two days later it was engaged in the battle of Champion's Hill. On May 22 it was engaged in the assault on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, on November 24 the regiment crossed the Tennessee River, and the next day was heavily engaged at Missionary Ridge, with much loss in killed and wounded. On October 4, 1864, the 93d was a part of the force which signally defeated General French's Confederate division at Allatoona. In November it started on the "march to the sea," and fought at Ogeechee Canal on December 11. It was with General Sherman in the campaign of the Carolinas; thence to

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Washington City, where it participated in the Grand Review, and on May 31 moved to Louisville, Kentucky. On June 23, 1865, it was mustered out of the service, and on the 25th arrived in Chicago. During its two years and seven months service the casualties in battle of the 93rd were four hundred and forty-six. Elijah Spangler's health was shattered, as his family believed, by the hardships and exposure of his army service.

After the war he returned to Amboy, where he remained until the spring of 1882, when with his family of wife and four children he removed to Mitchell, South Dakota, where on his farm he passed the remainder of his days. He died February 12, 1906. His widow survived him over twenty years, passing away on the 28th day of March, 1926.

Elijah and Helen Farr Spangler were the parents of four children:

1. Mattie, married *John L. Burke*. They live at Rapid City, South Dakota.
2. Timon J., born at Amboy, Lee County, Illinois, in 1869, and moved to South Dakota with his parents in the spring of 1883, settling on a farm in Davison County. He received his early education in the Mitchel schools, and graduated from the Mitchel High School. While attending school in the city he worked as a newsboy, selling the "Mitchell Daily Republican," and during his spare moments learned the printer's trade in the composing room of that paper. After finishing high school he spent two years working on Sioux City papers, and in 1889 went to Hot Springs, South Dakota, where he purchased a newspaper establishment. After a year at this work he sold his plant at Hot Springs, and entered the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the class of 1893. Timon J. Spangler then established himself as an attorney and he was actively engaged in that profession up unto the time of his illness. His practice grew rapidly, and he gained prominence over the entire State as a successful trial lawyer. From 1905-08 he was the State's Attorney of Davison

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County, and during this service he made a record as a public prosecutor never before equaled by any other attorney in the State. In 1902 General Conklin appointed him Judge Advocate-General of the South Dakota National Guard. After two years he gave up this work. His knowledge of State and constitutional law was profound, and an opinion from him carried the weight of deep thought and conscientious endeavor. Few attorneys in South Dakota or the Northwest were more favorably known than T. J. Spangler. He served his city, his county, and his State, and he served them well. Timon J. Spangler died after a protracted sickness on November 23, 1926, at Mitchell, South Dakota. He married and was survived by his widow and one daughter, Frances; a second daughter, Helene, having preceded him to her grave in August, 1919.

3. Alice, married *Fred W. Bennett*, and lives at Artesia, South Dakota.
4. William Elijah, died in 1918, aged thirty-six years, without issue.

FRANCIS MARION SPANGLER

4. *Francis Marion Spangler*, third son of Benjamin Spangler and Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, May 10, 1840, and removed with his parents to Amboy, Illinois.

There he married Margaret Fell; they lived there until their removal to Mitchell, South Dakota, which became their permanent home. He was a farmer.

Children of *Francis Marion Spangler* and *Margaret (Fell) Spangler*:

1. Daniel.
2. Moyddecari.
3. Ulysses.
4. Mary.

OSCAR SPANGLER

5. *Oscar Spangler*, fourth son of Benjamin Spangler and Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, November 27, 1842, and removed with

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his parents to Amboy, Illinois. Oscar Spangler was a Union soldier in the Civil War, serving in the Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

He married (first) Sarah Shew; (second) Euphemia Faskey.

Children of Oscar Spangler:

1. Harriet, married a Mr. Lager.
 2. George, died in 1876.
 3. Joseph.
 4. Benjamin
 5. Earl
 6. Rodney.
 7. Charles.
- } They died in infancy within two days.

MARTHA SPANGLER

6. *Martha Spangler*, second daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, February 10, 1845. She died unmarried in 1864.

ELIZABETH EVE SPANGLER

7. *Elizabeth Eve Spangler*, third daughter of Benjamin Spangler and Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, March 4, 1847. Removed with her parents to Amboy, Illinois, in 1859. She was married at Amboy to *Daniel Griffin*.

They had seven children:

1. Mary, born at Amboy, Illinois; married a Mr. Ballard.
2. Fred.
3. Nellie, married a Mr. Walters.
4. Emma.
5. Lettie.

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6. George.
7. William.

Mary Griffin Ballard, granddaughter of *Daniel Griffin* and *Elizabeth Eve (Spangler) Griffin*, married *George Bastic*, and had two children:

1. *Ida May*.
2. *Harriet*, married *Robert Young*; now living in *Pueblo, Colorado*.

CHARLOTTE SPANGLER

8. *Charlotte Spangler*, eighth child and fourth daughter of *Benjamin Spangler* and *Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler*, was born at *Zanesville, Ohio*, *May 3, 1849*. She removed with her parents to *Amboy, Lee County, Illinois*. She never married, and remained a resident of the *Old Spangler Home* in *Amboy*, the solace and comfort of her aged parents, and the guardian angel of her brothers and sisters as long as they remained in the home nest, and still "keeps the home fires burning" in her eighty-seventh year.

MARY ELLEN SPANGLER

9. *Mary Ellen Spangler*, daughter and ninth child of *Benjamin Spangler* and *Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler*, was born at *Zanesville, Ohio*, and died unmarried in *1923*.

BENJAMIN SPANGLER, JR.

10. *Benjamin Spangler, Jr.*, son and tenth child of *Benjamin Spangler, Sr.* and *Lydia (Zane Bell) Spangler*, was born at *Zanesville, Ohio*, *December 13, 1854*, and died at *Amboy, Illinois*, in *1857*.

Family of James Tarrance

I. *James Tarrance*, the first Tarrance in America, with his wife, Elizabeth, emigrated from North Ireland, and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1790. The wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Donahue. They were of Presbyterian Scotch-Irish stock. I have been unable to locate the place in North Ireland whence they came, or the dates of their births or marriage. James Tarrance was a farmer and also carried on the occupation of weaver. In the *Tax Lists of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, dated March, 1798, we find the name of *James Torrins* in West Caln Township, who was taxed for one hundred acres of land and improvements valued at one pound five shillings per acre, or in the whole £125. Also for two cattle at 4: 10 each or 9 pounds. The adjusted valuation was £149 and the tax 3 shillings and one penny. The assessments for 1799 were in many of the townships quite unusual in details and interesting as showing the character of the buildings. The following are copies from the tax lists:

Jas. Tarrins	1 Dwelling house 21 by 16 feet logs	125
	1 milk house 8 by 10 feet logs	5
	1 Log Barn 30 x 18 feet	50
	1 Log Tennement 18 x 15 feet	30
	1 Log Weaver Shop 10 by 15 feet	15
	100 Acres of Land 3½ D. p. A.	350

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1 horse—20 Doll ^a	20
3 Cows—8 Dollars Each	24

619

(Assessment of West Caln Township 1799)

James Torrins	1 Dwelling house	70
	1 Tennement	50
	1 Barn	60
	Weaver Shop	30
	100 Acres of Land 3½ D. p A.	350
	1 horse	28
	2 Cows 8 each	16
	Weaver	40

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Assessment of West Caln 1802

Removal From West Caln to Brandywine Township

Deed for Land

The Deed Records of Chester County show that on April 3, 1815, George Forbs, of Brandywine Township, blacksmith, and wife Sarah, conveyed to James Tarrans of West Caln, weaver, 22 acres 103 perches of land in Brandywine Township for the consideration of \$800. (Deed Book L³, 447.)

James Tarrance died May 7, 1823.

Elizabeth (Donahue) Tarrence died July 24, 1827.

Will of James Tarrance, of Brandywine, is dated January 23, 1823, and was proved June 3, 1823. The bequests are: To wife, Elizabeth, all estate real and personal, during life, except \$12 to his six children, Henry, Isaac, Joseph, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Jane Tarrance. Remainder at wife's death to said six children.

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His wife and son Isaac were appointed executors, and if the real estate was not sold during his wife's life it was to be sold at public sale as soon after her death as convenient.

On January 4, 1827, Isaac D. Tarrance, as surviving executor of James Tarrance, of Brandywine Township, Chester County, conveyed to Joseph Tarrance, his brother, the real estate of their late father, in Brandywine Township for \$525, he being the highest bidder. (Recorded in Deed Book A4, p. 76.)

The inventory of the personal estate of James Tarrance amounted to \$237.69½.

The place of burial of James Tarrance and wife Elizabeth is not definitely known, but was probably at Upper Octorara, a Presbyterian Churchyard one mile north of village of Parksburg, and only a few miles from their home, and where their three sons Isaac, John and Joseph were buried.

The children of James and Elizabeth Tarrance were:

1. Henry Tarrance, born February 14, 1791, removed about 1822 to Zanesville, Ohio.
2. Isaac D. Tarrance, died in Londonderry Township, Chester County, November 14, 1860, aged sixty-six years, seven months, seven days, leaving widow Hannah (Potts) Tarrance, to whom he was married December 18, 1834. He was a stone-mason by trade and owned and occupied a farm first in Highland, but later one in Londonderry Township, Chester County. His wife was born November 28, 1792, died August 25, 1875.
3. John Tarrance, died February 7, 1821, aged twenty-four years, eight months, twenty-one days, unmarried.
4. Joseph Tarrance, married Sarah Potts, a sister of the wife of his brother Isaac. She was born October 28, 1795. Joseph was a farmer and also a cooper by trade. On January 4, 1828, Joseph Tarrance, of Brandywine Township, cooper, conveyed to Isaac D. Tarrance of the same place, the messuage and land in Brandywine (formerly his

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father's) containing 22 acres, 103 perches, for the sum of \$913. The deed is recorded in Deed Book A 4, p. 77. Sarah, wife of Joseph Tarrance, died January 31, 1846. Joseph died March 20, 1847. No issue.

5. Elizabeth Tarrance, married Stephen Harlan; residence, West Chester, Pennsylvania.
6. Rachel Tarrance, married Samuel Hughes. She was born about 1804, died August 31, 1888. Samuel Hughes was son of Eneas and Rachel (Potts) Hughes, born in 1867, died July 4, 1881, occupation farmer and tallow chandler. Residence Highland Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania.
7. Jane Tarrance, never married. After the death of her parents, Jane lived her life time in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania. She died December 12, 1885, aged eighty-five years, leaving a considerable estate. She was buried in Oaklands Cemetery near West Chester.

FAMILY OF HENRY TARRANCE

II. *Henry Tarrance*² (James¹), son of James Tarrance and Elizabeth (Donahue) Tarrance, was born February 14, 1791, in West Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, one year after his parents arrived in America from North Ireland. He was living with his father, when in 1814 the advance of the British on Baltimore also threatened, if successful, to involve Philadelphia. He frequently told his children that he enlisted in a militia company at West Chester, which was organized and drilled there, but the defeat of the British at Baltimore relieved the situation in southeast Pennsylvania, and his company did not get into active service; was probably never sworn into the service of the United States, as no official record of the same has been found.

Henry Tarrance removed to Zanesville, Ohio, and was married to Annie Trego, daughter of Benjamin Trego and Hester (Overs) Trego. He lived and had a store on the north side of Main Street in Zanesville almost opposite the end

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of Eighth Street, and near or adjoining the gun store of Elijah Ross, an old-time landmark on the street.

The business consisted largely of furnishing supplies to the constant stream of travelers from the East, passing through the town on the old trails road for western points, in the days of the famous Conestoga wagons, the canvas covered wagons in which the western emigrants carried their families and household goods. Henry Tarrance was faithful to his Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism and was an active member of the Rev. Mr. Culbertson's first Presbyterian Church in Zanesville, then located on an elevation at the northeast corner of South and Fourth streets. Later he gave up his merchandising and removed to a farm in Wayne Township, where he continued until advancing years compelled his retirement, and he moved back into Zanesville, where he died, his widow surviving him for nearly thirty years.

Children of *Henry Tarrance* and *Annie Trego Tarrance*:

1. Elizabeth, born December 7, 1826; married Benjamin Spangler; died July 10, 1887.
2. Hester, married John Springer; died at Indianapolis, Indiana.
3. Rachael, married John Rankin; died at Los Angeles, California, in 1924.
4. Annie, married James Crosier; died in Los Angeles, in 1921.
5. George W., served in Company C, 78th Ohio Regiment; wounded at Atlanta, Georgia; died in Columbus, Ohio.
6. Sarah, born in 1850, died in Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1925.

Elizabeth (Tarrance) Spangler, daughter of Henry Tarrance and Ann (Trego) Tarrance, was born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 7, 1826.

She was married to Benjamin Spangler, March 2, 1848. All of her life was spent in Zanesville. She was a member for years of the First Baptist Church of Zanesville, later and at the time of her death, of the Market Street Baptist Church,

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located a half block from her home. She was a "home body" in all that that implies, and her greatest happiness was the making of her home attractive and comfortable for her husband and children.

For twenty years in her earlier married life the residence was on Upper Marietta Street, where a large home lot gave her opportunity to plan and develop a beautiful flower garden in which she greatly delighted. Perhaps her great love for flowers and shrubbery and "God's out-doors" planted the same ideas in her young son, which he later in mature life embodied in his own garden on the banks of the Muskingum on the Putnam side, and in the development of the park system of Zanesville, of which as a member and president of the Board of Park Commission of the city, he had opportunity to render congenial service to the city of his nativity; which service he always considers as a tribute to the mother who taught him the love of flowers and growing plants, and whose gracious presence gives brightness to a far-off and fondly remembered childhood. How strange are these early and first recollections; dim, shadowy, sporadic; some individual scene or circumstance standing vividly out, at the thoughts and memory of a mother's love, "against the dark background of a great unconsciousness." I note that as life's shadows lengthen, the scenes and events of early life stand out more and more vividly, and in a precious memory we live the long lost years over again.

Elizabeth Tarrance Spangler died after long years of illness, which she endured with a great Christian faith and patience, at the family home on the northwest corner of Market and Sixth streets, Zanesville, Ohio, on the 10th day of July, 1887.

The only children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Tarrance Spangler were:

1. Tileston Fracker Spangler, born March 28, 1849.
2. Mary Jane Spangler, born January 2, 1851.

The Trego Family

THE QUAKER LINE

I am indebted to Dr. A. Trego Shertzer, of Baltimore, Maryland, who published a small volume in 1884, entitled *A Historical Account of the Trego Family*, for much of the early items here given concerning this interesting ancestral family. Prior and up to January, 1898, I carried on an extensive correspondence with Dr. Shertzer, who gave me many facts concerning the family not contained in his book. He was a Trego descendant through his mother's line. At the time of our correspondence he then, in his old age, was collecting data and records for a second and more elaborate history and genealogy of the Trego family and descendants. It was my pleasure to be able to supply him with much data concerning the family and to aid in filling up some of the missing links in the chain, and to correct some manifest errors. Unfortunately Dr. Shertzer died before completing his work, and his intended second volume was never published. In what follows I shall quote freely from his book, and letters to me, and thus help to perpetuate and save from loss matter that might otherwise perish and pass from remembrance.

The family name of Trego is supposed to be of Spanish origin, and persons of that name were said to be residing in Madrid, Spain, within the past thirty years. Mr. Stephens in his book of *Travels in the Province of Yucatan*, in Mex-

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ico, mentions a Señor Trego of that Province, who was a man of large possessions and great influence, by whom he was hospitably entertained.

The family tradition, supported by the record, gives us the statement that the Trego family were French Huguenots forced to leave France in consequence of religious persecution about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in the year 1685. This famous edict, allowing liberty of conscience to Protestants, and permitting the public exercise of their religion in certain parts of the kingdom, was issued by Henry IV, King of France in 1598. It was revoked by Louis XIV in 1685, when a series of the most inhuman and cruel persecutions were commenced against the Huguenots, by which name the French Protestants were then known.

Boulainvilliers, a French historian, says that one hundred thousand persons were sacrificed. Severe laws were enacted against emigration, to prevent the Huguenots from escaping from the country, yet many of them succeeded in leaving France for England. At this time when many people, most of them Friends or Quakers, were emigrating to the new colony founded in America by William Penn in 1681, for religious freedom, it was natural that some of the French Huguenots sojourning in England, having left their own country because of religious persecution, should become members of the colonists bound for the new world.

PETER TREGO—FIRST GENERATION

Among these French Huguenot emigrants is found the name of Peter Trego, the first of the name of Trego in America. Peter Trego was born in France in 1655, and died in Chester County, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1730. His wife's name was Judith Mitchell. Willard's *History of the United States* says that William Penn received his grant of Pennsylvania from Charles the Second March 4, 1681. William Penn set sail for America September 9, 1682,

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with three ships loaded with emigrants consigned to the care of his nephew, Colonel Markham. He left Cheston, England, on board the "Welcome," and with one hundred settlers sailed for his Province, landing at New Castle, October 28, 1682.

The late Hon. Charles B. Trego, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the first of the family to become interested in its history, who gathered much of the early data, and turned his manuscripts over to Dr. Shertzer, says: "From writings and traditional accounts, I think there is no doubt but that Peter Trego and his wife, Judith, came over in one of the three ships which landed in this country October 28, 1682."

The fifty acres of land which were granted to Peter Trego were situated on the ridge between Chester and Ridley creeks, in the township of Middletown, now in Delaware County, within half a mile of the present Lima post office. It afterwards appeared, however, that this land had been previously granted to Joseph Ege. The title of Peter Trego was not therefore confirmed. Joseph Ege sold the land to Randall Malin, but the conveyance was not executed. Afterwards, on the 11th day of December, 1694, Joseph Ege and Randall Malin conveyed this tract to Peter Trego for the consideration of two pounds and five shillings. December 10, 1730, Peter Trego and Judith, his wife, conveyed this land to *William Trego*, their son, for fifty pounds, but the deed was not acknowledged until February 9, 1735, when Peter Trego being deceased, having died in 1730, two of the witnesses appeared before a magistrate, and proved that the deed was sealed and delivered by the said Peter Trego.

Among the ancient records of Chester County court is the following report of a coroner's jury, by which it appears that one of the jury was Peter Trego: "Edgemont, the sixth of the fifth month 1699, we whose names are underwritten summoned and attested by the coroner to view the body of Sarah Baker, having

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made strict enquiry and also having had what witnesses could be found attested to what they knew, and wee can find noe other, but that it pleased Almighty God to visit her with death by the force of Thunder, and to this wee all unanimously agree. Subscribed with our names the day and year above written."

Among the twelve jurymen subscribers the name of Peter Trego appears as the fifth name.

That Peter Trego and family associated with and became members of the Society of Friends, in other words joined the Quaker Church, as did his descendants for many generations is shown by the church records. The records of Friends' Monthly Meeting at Chester, Pennsylvania, show the following record:

"Peter Trego was born in France in 1655, as shown by records in the family of Absalom Trego.

Children of *Peter and Judith Trego*:

1. Jacob, born 8th month 7th, 1687; died 4th mo. 10th, 1720. He married, in 1709, Mary Cartlidge, of Darby, and had three children: Hannah, John, and Rachel. His widow married, in 1722, John Laycock, of Bucks County.
2. James, born 4th mo 15th, 1690. He married, about 1716, and after keeping tavern some time in West Chester, settled in Whiteland, where he died about 1745, survived by his children, James, Mary, Sarah, John, Jacob, William, and Elizabeth.
3. William, born 6th mo. 3d, 1693, died 1770.
4. John, born 12th mo. 15th, 1696.
5. Ann, born 8th mo. 28th, 1702."

Peter and Judith Trego also had a son Peter, of whose birth there appears to be no record, though there is of his marriage to Ann Whitaker, 11th mo. 5th, 1726, as shown by Friends Monthly Meeting at Chester. He was a member and overseer of Providence Meeting from 1748 until his death in 1752. The same

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records show that James Rushton, M. D., of Middletown, and Ann Trego, daughter of Peter and Judith Trego, were married at Middletown Meeting House 11th of 6th month, 1725.

By the records of the land office of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, it appears that a warrant for fifty acres of land was granted to Peter Trego, on the 10th of October, 1690, from William Penn's "Commissioners of Property," William Markham, Robert Turner and John Goodsens. Peter Trego died 1730; there is no known record of the death of Judith Trego, his wife.

SECOND GENERATION

WILLIAM TREGO², PETER¹

William Trego, the third child and son of Peter Trego, the elder, according to the Honeybrook family records, as also the Chester records, was born June 3, 1693. He married, June 26, 1717, Margaret Moore, born April 24, 1699, daughter of John and Margaret Moore, in Goshen, Chester County, where he became a tavern-keeper.

The records of the land office at Harrisburg show that two hundred acres of land in Chester County were granted to William Trego, 1st month, 25th, 1718. This land in Honeybrook Township afterward, and as late as 1863 owned by the Tregos, was first entered by John Moore, the father-in-law of William Trego, in March, 1718, and in 1733 was conveyed to William Trego.

On the 10th day of November, 1733, William Trego and Margaret (Moore) Trego, then of Goshen, in Chester County, conveyed to James Trego, of Concord, probably his brother, the land mentioned heretofore as conveyed to said William, by Peter Trego and wife Judith in consideration of fifty pounds, the deed being acknowledged by William Trego as his act and deed before Caleb Coupland, a justice of the peace, on the 25th of 12th month, 1735.

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Charles B. Trego says in his manuscript:

In the year 1848 I obtained from Jarad Pinkney Irwin, then of Brandywine Manor, Chester County, but since removed to Illinois, much valuable information concerning the Tregos of Chester County. His mother was one of the family, and was, he said, the oldest Trego then living. From her recollections and from some defaced and almost worn-out records, then in possession of Absalom Trego, of Honeybrook, Chester County, then an old man still occupying a homestead which had been long in the family, Mr. Irwin had been able to make out quite a well-connected account of the descendants of *William*, the son of Peter and Judith Trego, but of their sons, Jacob, Peter, James and John, there is no account in the old Honeybrook records, which appear to relate entirely to the family of William.

Jarad P. Irwine in his letter to Charles B. Trego in 1848, says:

That William and Margaret Trego had ten children, four sons and six daughters, though I am unable to find any mention made of but nine, though I have no doubt but that the statement was correct, as he says one of the sons died quite young; the other three were named William, *Benjamin*, and Joseph. William and Joseph settled in Honeybrook Township in the Northwestern part of Chester County and *Benjamin* on the old homestead in Goshen.

The record is further enriched by the following letter from Jarad P. Irwin to the late Charles B. Trego, sent to Dr. Shertzer by R. S. Trego in 1884:

BRANDYWINE MANOR,
April 10, 1848.

MY VERY DEAR SIR:

What I have seen permit me to relate. Having obtained some additional facts relative to our ancestry, I hasten to communicate them to you. My venerable Uncle Absalom, who still occupies the old Trego

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Homestead informed me that he had long since seen an old record of the family, but that he believed that it was worn out and entirely lost many years ago. At this I felt grieved, and asked permission to have a peep into the old family archives, which he kindly permitted, and after ransacking diligently for some hours, we found about twenty small slips of the record, torn in every possible shape and form. I went to work pasting and fixing together and after a half day's hard toiling I succeeded in bringing from nonentity, almost, the following very interesting record: *William*, son of *Peter* and *Judith Trego*, born July 3, 1693.

Children of William and Margaret Trego:

Joseph, born May 14, 1722.
Hannah Hickman, born May 19, 1724.
William, born January 8, 1726.
Margaret McPherson, born March 28, 1728.
Benjamin, born June 2, 1730.
Joseph (2), born February 21, 1732.
Elizabeth Malin, born November 16, 1733.
Mary Malin, born August 14, 1735.
Sarah Eaches, born August 26, 1737.
Ann Hunt, born May 5, 1739; married Joseph Hunt.

THIRD GENERATION

BENJAMIN TREGO³, WILLIAM², PETER¹

Benjamin Trego, son of William and Margaret (Moore) Trego, was born June 2, 1730. He married (first), September 29, 1753, *Mary*, daughter of John and Susanna (Chamberlain) Pyle; (second), July 13, 1767, *Mary*, daughter of William and Rebecca (James) Rettow; (third), in 1771, Bathsheba (Babb) Piersal, widow of Jeremiah Piersal, of West Mantruel. Benjamin Trego had

TREGO

two sons by his first wife: Benjamin, Jr., and Emmor. The former was born November 30, 1761. Emmor, who was born December 30, 1763, is mentioned in the following interesting paragraph in *A History of Chester County, Pennsylvania*, by Putney and Cope, published in 1881:

Upon the completion of the new public building at this place (about 1787), preparatory to the removal of the seat of justice from Old Chester, it was evident that more taverns would be needed to accommodate the concourse of people attending Courts. Emmor Trego and William Worthington were licensed in 1786; the first was succeeded by Joshua Weaver.

Benjamin Trego³, according to Jarad P. Irwin, settled on the old homestead land in Goshen, on part of which the town of West Chester now stands. Charles B. Trego says: "I have been informed that when the seat of Justice for that County was removed from Chester, now Delaware County, to West Chester, Chester County, the ground for the new Court House and public buildings was given for that purpose by Benjamin Trego."

Dr. Shertzer in his book on page 16, says: "Benjamin, son of William and Margaret Trego, born 1730, had two sons and four daughters. The sons were named Emmor and *Benjamin*, both of them died unmarried, so that the name by that branch is extinct."

In this statement Dr. Shertzer was in error for lack of records. Fourteen years after the publication of his book in 1884, Dr. Shertzer wrote me, in part, as follows:

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13, 1898.

Mr. T. F. Spangler.

MY DEAR SIR:

Yours of yesterday received. Many thanks. Little did you think, when writing it, what a mass of information you was giving, and plac-

TREGO

ing in my hands, the key to look into the unknown past. I had many records I could not solve until I received yours. . . . I am now able to give the descendants of Benjamin, born June 2, 1730, son of William and grandson of Peter. Your Benjamin was a son of Benjamin and brother of Emmor, and who I stated died unmarried, but I since have received records showing he went West, and now you have furnished the key to the whole situation. With many, many thanks,

I am fraternally yours,

A. TREGO SHERTZER.

The four daughters of Benjamin were:

1. Hannah, born September 20, 1754; married Amos Matlock.
2. Edith, born November 2, 1756; married James White.
3. Mary, born January 16, 1759; married Joshua Weaver.
4. Bathsheba, married Mr. Ash.

It is not definitely known which of the wives of Benjamin was the mother of Benjamin⁴, but tradition has it that Mary Rettow, the second wife, was his mother.

Benjamin Trego, Sr., lived and died on his land in Goshen, now a suburb of West Chester, in "a good old age."

FOURTH GENERATION

BENJAMIN TREGO⁴, BENJAMIN³, WILLIAM², PETER¹

Benjamin Trego, son of Benjamin, Sr., was born at Goshen, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1766. He married Hester, daughter of John Overs, a farmer near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, about the year 1805. Hester Overs was born May 1, 1778, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

In 1810 Benjamin Trego, with his wife and at least one child, Ann, removed from Pennsylvania to Zanesville, Ohio, where he located on a farm in Washing-

TREGO

ton Township, just out of the town, where he lived at the time of his death. He died April 1, 1831, and was buried in Lebew Cemetery in Washington Township, near his home. His gravestone had cut on it simply "B. T. 1831." He is described as being "tall with grey eyes, and wore the Quaker garb with long stockings and knee britches, and big silver buckles on his shoes. He wore his hair, which was dark, in a long queue. He was stern and reserved in manner."

Dr. Shertzer in his book says: "The Trego family all had jet black hair, deep blue eyes, peaked noses, were straight, tall and portly."

Hester (Overs) Trego, wife of Benjamin, lived at Zanesville, Ohio, for thirty-five years after the death of her husband, and died January 10, 1866. The writer, her great-grandson, distinctly remembers her as a sweet, kindly old lady with an ever present smile, small and plump, with snow white hair, and idolized by her family. The dates given here as to Benjamin and Hester Trego were copied by me from the family Bible of Mrs. Harriet Purcell, deceased.

The children of Benjamin and Hester Trego, so far as I can learn, were:

1. Ann, wife of Henry Tarrance.
2. William Trego.
3. Edith, wife of John Fogle.
4. Hester, wife of John W. Simons; wife of David Fogle.

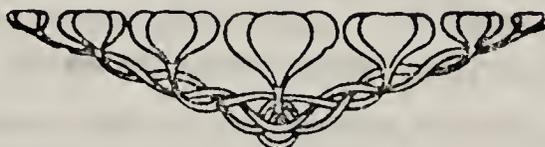
FIFTH GENERATION

Ann Trego, first child of Benjamin and Hester (Overs) Trego, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1807, and came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1810, with her parents. She was married to Henry Tarrance, who came from West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about the year 1825.

TREGO

The children of Henry Tarrance and Ann Trego Tarrance were:

1. Elizabeth, married to Benjamin Spangler, was the mother of Tileston F. Spangler.
2. Jane, spinster.
3. Hester, married to Martin Springer.
4. Rachael, married to John Rankin.
5. George W.
6. Ann, married to James Crozier.
7. Sarah.



The Bidaman Family

Henry Bidaman, born January 9, 1744, died April 9, 1821. I have not been able to trace Henry Bidaman beyond Sharpsburg, Maryland, and the only reference to him there was found in an old account book of David Miller, the first storekeeper at Sharpsburg, in which Henry Bidaman (Sr.) was charged for goods purchased. One of the accounts against him, dated July 14, 1801, was for fifteen pounds one shilling and four and one-half pence, over \$72.00 in United States money, which would indicate that his credit was good. Mr. John P. Smith, who had possession of the old account book, was good enough to say that "all these accounts are marked paid." A Jacob Bidaman is also mentioned in the old account book. Also in this account book Henry Bidaman is mentioned as Senior, so there must have been a Junior. The name of Henry Bidaman's wife is not now known. So we will construct the family as follows:

*Henry Bidaman*¹ and ——— *Bidaman*, his wife, had children.
Henry Bidaman².
Jacob Bidaman².
Eve Bidaman².

There is no definite knowledge as to Henry Bidaman, Jr., or Jacob Bidaman. One of them was last heard of at New Orleans prior to the Civil War, was in the shipping business, and owned a wharf known as "Bidaman's Wharf." A Bidaman was living at Sharpsburg, Maryland, in 1814, at the close of the War of

BIDAMAN

1812. A tradition came down in the family that Henry Bidaman, father of Eve (Bidaman) Spangler, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War; was wounded in the service, and was compelled to use crutches ever after. This service was not improbable, as he was only about thirty-two years of age when the war broke out. However, up to this time I have not been able to find any Revolutionary record of such service, especially as the Revolutionary War records of the State of Maryland are very incomplete and inaccurate. In a letter to me dated St. Joseph, Missouri, October 6, 1894, David Spangler, son of Benjamin Spangler³, who was a son of Mathias Spangler² and Eve (Bidaman) Spangler, writes, referring to Henry Bidaman:

Replying to yours of September 28 I often heard father speak of his grandfather, but never heard him speak of him except as grandfather. I remember very distinctly, that he had been a soldier under Washington, and went on crutches.

In 1894 Eliza, a daughter of Mathias Spangler² and Eve (Bidaman) Spangler, was living, at a great age, with relatives at Oak Hill, Ohio. I wrote to her for such information as she could give me concerning her ancestors, and received reply as follows:

T. F. Spangler.

OAK HILL, Jan. 10, 1895.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of inquiry received some time ago; will ask you to pardon neglect in not answering sooner. Eliza is not able to write, but says she has no recollection whatever of her Great Gran father (meaning Mathias¹), never heard them talk of him. Thinks he died when his children were young. (In this she was correct.) Remembers well her Great Gran-father Bidaman, her Gran mother Spangler's Father. He was very lame, walked with a crutch, and lived with her Gran Father Spangler.

Respectfully,

MRS. C. W. SPANGLER.

BIDAMAN

I wrote again and received this interesting and valuable data:

T. F. Spangler.

OAK HILL, Jan. 30, 1895.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 21st received. Eliza don't remember the cause of Granfather Bidaman's lameness. Thinks he was a soldier. She never knew Bidaman's wife's name. Thinks she died and her gran mother (Eve) kept house for him until she married Gran Father (Spangler) and then he lived with them. He lived she thinks in Maryland where the Spanglers lived. She thinks her Gran father Spangler's sister Elizabeth lived in Wheeling, Virginia, was married two or three times. One of her husbands' name was Baker and one was Dulty. She thinks her father's sister Elizabeth was Kent and she don't remember her present name, she might tell you something about these old people. There did some Bidaman's live in Canton of this State, but I cannot say whether they are living there at present or not. Eliza remembers you very well. Should you write again she would like to hear from your mother.

Respectfully,

MRS. C. W. SPANGLER.

I have reached my limit as to by Great-great-grandfather Henry Bidaman. The inscription on his one hundred and four year old tombstone in "Spangler Cemetery," in Wayne Township, Muskingum County, tells the final story.

In
Memory of
HENRY BIDAMAN
Departed this life
on the 9th of April
in the year of our Lord 1821
aged 77 years 4 months.

The Wyatt Family

The name in New England records is variously spelled by the different officials who made up the public and church annals, as Wyatt, Wiat, Wiatt, Wiot, Wyat, and Wyate.

Two men, Edward Wyatt and James Wyatt, appear in the records about the same time and are believed to be brothers, but the relationship is not clearly established. Edward settled in Dorchester, now a part of Boston, and James located in Taunton, Massachusetts, then a part of Plymouth Colony. Edward became the head of a family with numerous descendants. James left no children, according to Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692. James Wyatt, who was an original member of the first military company in Taunton in 1643, and subsequently its lieutenant, was a valuable town officer, and from 1644 to 1663 held the offices of constable, surveyor, and excise officer. He was Representative to the General Court at Plymouth from 1652 to 1663, as shown by Plymouth records.

LIEUTENANT JAMES WYATT

In *Soldiers of King Philip's War*, by Bodge, p. 456, among the officers of the militia of Plymouth Colony from 1620 to year 1678, appears the name of Lieutenant James Wyatt, appointed in 1651. He was found dead in his meadow

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July 5, 1664. He left widow, Mary Wyatt, who, when disposing of her "widow's thirds," "out of the estate of my deceased husband James Wyatt," was seventy-five years of age. (*Plymouth Will Records*, Vol. V, p. 363.) The settling of the estate brings up a brother of James Wyatt, a John Wyatt, who resided at "Upline in ye County of Devon" in England, probably the place from which James came. This may be a clue to the English home of Edward Wyatt of Dorchester.

There is no record extant showing the connection, if any, of the New England Wyatts with the well-known and prominent Wyatt family of Virginia, or of their relationship with the Wyatt family in England, from which the Wyatt family of Virginia descended. However, a strong family tradition persists both in Edward Wyatt's line and its Ohio descendants that they are of the same stock as the Virginia Wyatts, and that in the effort to reach Virginia, the ship which brought the New England ancestor to Boston had missed its course and landed at Boston Bay instead of the Chesapeake Bay, both localities being at that early day called Virginia.

FIRST GENERATION

EDWARD WYATT—THE EMIGRANT

Edward Wyatt was born in England in 1614, as stated by Frank R. Holmes in his *Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700*.

The date of the arrival of Edward Wyatt is not now known, except that it was before 1634, as the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. III, p. 190, states that he was made a "freeman" at a "General Court holden at Boston, May 14, 1634." He was married to Mary ———, maiden name unknown, who, having been born about the same year as he, probably came with him from England. Very little is known of his life in Boston. He must have

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been a man of standing as all the early historians mention his name among other well-known residents of Boston and vicinity. He changed his residence from the town of Boston to the town of Dorchester (now a part of the city of Boston) as John Farmer, author of a *Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England* states he was made a "freeman" of Dorchester in 1645. James Savage, in his great work, confirms this. There is no mention of his vocation or occupation in any of the references to him. In a history of the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts, published in 1859, on p. 58, referring to a John Holman, a member (No. 19) on the Roll of the "ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston, it says: "He (Holman) seems to have lived on Adams Street, near the Residence of the late Hon. Amasa Stetson. *Edward Wyatt* afterwards owned it, but sold it to Ralph Sommers who sold it in 1663."

On page 147 of the same *History of Dorchester*, in a list of those who had lived in Dorchester prior to 1700, appears the name of "*Edward Wyatt*."

Edward Wyatt died February 14, 1680. His will, probated April 28, 1681, made bequests to his widow, Mary, son Nathaniel and to daughter, Waitstill Vose.

Edward Wyatt and his wife were the parents of two children:

1. Nathaniel Wyatt.
2. Waitstill Wyatt.

MARY WYATT, WIFE OF EDWARD

The birthplace and parentage of Mary has not yet been ascertained. She undoubtedly came as a bride with her young husband from their English home. She survived her husband, who died in 1680, for twenty-five years, and left a record unique among the women of her time. That her life was a useful and honorable one is attested by the following records thereof:

From John Farmer's *Register*:

WYATT

Widow Wyatt, d. at Dorchester 6 Feb. 1704, æ. 94 having assisted at the birth of 1000 or more children.

From Blake's *Annals*, a brief diary of important events of the time:

1705

This year died Feb'y 6th old Mrs. Wiat, widow, being 94 years of age, having, as a midwife, assisted ye Birth of One Thousand, One Hundred and odd children.

From *Dorchester Church Records*, p. 281:

1705, Feb. 6, "Old widow Wiat died, having arrived at the great age of 94 years. She had assisted as midwife at the birth of upwards of one thousand and one hundred children.

From Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*, Vol. IV, p. 661:

Wyatt, Wiat or Wyat—Edward, Dorchester, freem 1645, liv in 1667, had W. Mary, wh. d. Feb. 1706 aged 92, a wid. wh. had been instrumental for bring. into the world more than 1100 ch. as told in Blake's An. 37.

On *Dorchester Town Records* we find the following:

the ould widow Wiate being 94 years of age, and on that hade Layd So many women that Shee was instrimintall for the bringin into the world on thousand on hundred and ode Children.

From *Burial Inscriptions*, Milton, Massachusetts:

Here Lyes ye Body of Mary Wyat wife to Edward Wyat, aged 92 years, died Feb ye 6, 1705.

CHAPTER

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM 1776 TO 1861

BY

JOHN B. HENNING

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WYATT

A footnote at the bottom of the page giving the foregoing inscription, says: "It is 92 distinctly on the grave stone."

Milton was a part of Dorchester until 1692.

Here we must leave the faithful old Mary; wondering what myriads of the able and valiant soldiers and statesmen and mothers of Boston in Revolutionary times, and in later days, are the descendants of that eleven hundred children whose birth brought joy into those early Colonial homes, under the skillful ministration of "Mary Wyat, widow."

I am thankful that by the preservation of this brief data, the result of many years' interested efforts, I may, as one of her descendants, contribute to the perpetuation of her memory.

SECOND GENERATION

*Nathaniel Wyatt*² (Edward¹). His birth does not appear on any of the records. The only statement by James Savage is that he was the son of Edward of Dorchester, and was married to Elizabeth Spurr, daughter of Robert Spurr, of Dorchester.

Nathaniel Wyatt was a house carpenter. From "Marriages, Births and Deaths in Dorchester, 1648-1683" (*New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XVI, p. 158), I get the following:

Wyatt-Spurr, Nathaniel Wyat, son of Edward Wyat was married by Major Lusher unto *Joanna* Spurr 8 (II) 1668.

This is surely an error, as to the name Joanna, for Robert Spurr had no daughter by that name. Savage gives the names of Robert Spurr's children, among them Elizabeth, whom he states married "Nathaniel son of Edward Wyat of Dorchester." This is a nut which I will leave to some future genealogist of the family to crack.

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The *History of the Town of Dorchester, Massachusetts*, published 1859, on p. 237, tells of church troubles in which Robert Spurr, Sr., and his son and son-in-law, Nathaniel Wyat figure, as follows:

In the early part of this year (1679) the Church began to question some of its members and make a settlement with them for long standing sins and obstinacy in refusing to come before the Elders and "Antient" brethren in private. *Robert Spur, Sen'r*, was one of them. He had withdrawn from the Sacrament, it appears, upon some prejudice against the Pastor. He endeavored to make out his case but according to the record, "could not make it out but a misrepresentation of him."

He did not give satisfaction at this time, and was afterwards called and admonished. John Spur, son of the above, was also called to give satisfaction for his contemptuous carriage, etc.; also *Nath'l Wyat* for not coming before the Elders, but refusing as Spur had done.

On p. 238:

These persons assembled at one o'clock on the 22d of January (1679) in a *cold meeting house* to settle these weighty matters, and it is not strange that "the season of cold" put a stop to further proceedings than those already mentioned. The next month Robert Spur, Sen'r. was admonished, and Nath'l Wyat, John Spur and others, "for neglecting and refusing to give an account of their knowledge to the Elders of the Church, were excommunicated."

I find no further record of Nathaniel Wyat², and the date of his death is unknown. Nathaniel and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of the following children:

1. Nathaniel, born October 26, 1669.
2. Edward, born September 5, 1671.
3. Jonathan, born May 27, 1677.
4. Rebecca, date of birth not given, but Savage states that she and her brother Jonathan were both baptized October 19, 1684.

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*Waitstill Wyatt*² (Edward¹), daughter of Edward and Mary, was born in 1643. She married *Captain Thomas Vose*, of Milton, son of Robert Vose, of Dorchester. They had children: Elizabeth, born August 8, 1661, also Thomas and Henry. Captain Vose died April 23, 1708, aged sixty-seven. Waitstill, his wife, lived to be eighty-four years of age, dying January 8, 1727.

THIRD GENERATION

*Nathaniel Wyatt*³ (Nathaniel², Edward¹) was born October 26, 1669. Rev. Peter Thacher's *Record of Marriages at Milton*, states:

Dec. 13, 1688, Nathaniel Wiet of Dorchester was married to Mary Corbin of New Cambridge.

I am unable to find the parentage of Mary Corbin. I find no record of the occupation of Nathaniel, 3d, but a Suffolk deed describes him as "acting Attorney for Edward Kibbe."

Under head of "Baptised by Rev. Peter Thatcher of Milton" we find this:

Waitstill, ye Dau. of Nathaneel Wiet," no date, but we know that Waitstill was born, the first child of Nathaniel and Mary, January 3, 1691/2. The baptism item from *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXII, p. 444.

From same Register, Vol. XXIII, pp. 13-14:

Oct. 21 1694, meritteth ye Dau of Nat. Wiet.

June 13, Edward son of sister Wiet, ye wife of Nat. Wiet.

The date of the death of Nathaniel³ is not found of record.

WYATT

*Nathaniel*³ and wife *Mary* had:

1. Waitstill, born January 3, 1691/2; married Peter Lyon.
2. Morredelt, born February 4; married Elkanah Lyon.
3. Edward, born February 1, 1696/7; married Abigail Puffer.
4. Benjamin, born February 21, 1699, in Dorchester.

*Edward Wyatt*³ (*Nathaniel*², *Edward*¹) was born 5th of 8th month, 1671, son of *Nathaniel*² and Elizabeth, his wife, and brother of *Nathaniel*³. The only record of him is that he enlisted when only nineteen years of age, as a soldier in a military company of Dorchester, commanded by Captain John Withington, and lost his life in a disastrous expedition to Canada against the French and Indians. The story is best told by the following transcript from Vol. XVI, *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, pp. 148 to 151:

The Canada Expedition, 1690

In the year 1690, a large Company of Soldiers was raised in Dorchester to embark in the Canada expedition. Forty-six of this Company, it is supposed, never returned; many of them probably perished at sea.

The list of the entire company as printed in *The History of Dorchester*, on p. 256, is given.

Canada Soldiers

A list of the names of the Soldiers under the command of John Withington.

Here follow seventy-six (76) names, among them—

Edward Wiatte.
William Blake.
Cornelius Tilestone.

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I give these names as connected with my ancestors in the Wyatt, Blake and Tileston families, as hereinafter mentioned. Note my given name of "Tileston."

The *Massachusetts Archives*, Book 114, pp. 193-94, gives a list, about January, 1737-38, of Grantees of a Grant of Land, known by the name of "Dorchester, Canada," but at the Incorporation of the town in 1765 it was named *Asburnham*. It is in *Worcester County, Massachusetts*.

A list of ye Persons admitted as Settlers or Grantees into a New Township, Granted by ye Great and General Court of ye Massachusetts Province in New England on ye Petition of Tileston, Esq. in behalf of ye Officers and Soldiers, who served in ye Expedition to Canada under ye Command of Capt. John Withington of Dorchester.

Among them are—

Waitstill Lion of *Dorchester* in the right of her Uncle *Edward Wiatt*.

Tileston Timothi of *Dorchester* in the right of his brother *Corneliay Tileston*.

Thomas Tyleston of *Dorchester*, in the right of John Colliver, at ye desire of Jonathan Colliver.

William Blake of *Milton* in the right of his Vuncle James Morey.

Samuel Blake of *Taunton* in the right of his Vuncle William Blake.

Thomas Tileston of *Dorchester* in the right of Hopestill Sauders.

The full list of fifty-nine (59) grantees is attested by

JOSEPH WILDER
THOMAS TILESTON.

FOURTH GENERATION

*Benjamin Wyatt*⁴ (Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹) was born February 21, 1699, in *Dorchester*. He married *Merriam Puffer*, daughter of John Puffer,

WYATT

of Stoughton, Massachusetts, on January 11, 1719/20. (Dorchester records.)

He removed to Newport, Rhode Island, date not known, but we find him there a house carpenter in 1738, a shopkeeper in 1743-45, and an innkeeper in 1755. These occupations and dates from Newport, Rhode Island, court records.

In Vol. LXXX, *Suffolk County Deeds*, p. 116, in Boston, November 5, 1751, Benjamin Wyatt, of Newport, and Meriam, his wife, release certain rights by deed.

Children of *Benjamin Wyatt*⁴ and *Meriam*, his wife:

1. Standfast Wyatt⁵, born December, 1721. (This from *Dorchester Church Records*.) He married Alice Hull, April 7, 1748. (Quaker records, Newport.) He was shopkeeper when his father was innholder.
2. Lemuel Wyatt⁵, born in Dorchester, February 8, 1724.
3. John Wyatt⁵, born June 26, 1726, in Dorchester; married Martha McGrath. He was a painter and cooper.
4. Elizabeth Wyatt, married Oliver Warner.

FIFTH GENERATION

CAPTAIN LEMUEL WYATT

*Lemuel Wyatt*⁵ (Benjamin⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹), son of Benjamin and Meriam Wyatt, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 8, 1724, and came to Newport, Rhode Island, with his father and brothers, Standfast and John, at a tender age. Nothing is known of his youth except the tradition, which came to me by way of the family of his grandson, Hiram Wyatt, of Dayton, Ohio, that he was a "Post Boy." He does not appear in the public records until married and in business.

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He was married to *Sarah Tillinghast*, daughter of *Joseph Tillinghast*, of Newport, Rhode Island, and descendant of *Rev. Pardon Tillinghast*, of Providence, Rhode Island, on the 2nd of October, 1747. These dates are verified from the family Bible records of Lemuel Wyatt; an ancient Bible which was, in 1895, still preserved by a Wyatt descendant at Pawtucket, Rhode Island. The tradition is strong in the families of his grandchildren in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana that this marriage was an elopement and was bitterly opposed by Sarah's father and family. This tradition is somewhat supported by a curious marriage record, which I found in *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, Vol. IV, "Marriages in Newport, 1711 to 1791," as follows:

Tillinghast, Sarah and ————, m. by Rev. Nicholas Eyres.

There is neither date nor name of the groom. The last recorded marriage in Newport, in which Rev. Nicholas Eyres officiated was February 5, 1768, twenty years after the Bible record of the marriage of Lemuel and Sarah. Rev. Eyres' recorded marriages cover a period of more than forty years prior to 1768. The Arnold printed record was undoubtedly taken from the original, which is the only mutilated record shown in the long list of marriages, and confirms the tradition of the bitter animosity of Sarah's father, who probably caused the erasure of Lemuel Wyatt's name on the church record, as the tradition says that he disinherited Sarah; but later on, when Lemuel Wyatt became a prosperous and prominent man, as I shall hereafter show, and Sarah's father had become impoverished (he left no will) her family accepted the assistance and friendly help of Lemuel. All that we know of Lemuel's life in Newport is shown by court records, which were about the only records left undisturbed or not destroyed by the British soldiers during their occupation of the town of Newport and the island of Rhode Island, and this because the court transactions (King's Writs) and records of the same were carried on in the name of the King, George III.

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The family tradition, supported by the records, show that Lemuel Wyatt was a distiller, owning three distilleries, and a line of vessels running between Newport and the West Indies, carrying sugar and molasses one way and manufactures and rum the other. I am indebted to James E. Seaver (now deceased), of Taunton, Massachusetts, secretary of the Old Colony Historical Society, for much of the data which I have gathered concerning Lemuel Wyatt and other New England ancestors, whom I employed to visit Boston, Providence, and Newport and examine the public records.

Extracts from Newport court records reveal the active and pugnacious character of the man who demanded his rights and was willing to fight for them.

In Book D, p. 48, Newport Court of Common Pleas, 1752, Lemuel Wyatt is a petitioner in a case for damages, and is styled a distiller.

In Book D, p. 306, May Court, 1753, Lemuel Wyatt, distiller, is plaintiff against Standfast Wyatt (his brother), of Newport, shopkeeper, defendant in an action on note damage 334 Pounds, granted August, 1753.

In Book D, p. 465, in November, 1753, Lemuel Wyatt, of Newport, distiller, against Peter Philips, note damage 187 pounds, 6 shillings, recovered.

In Book D, p. 665, November, 1754, Lemuel Wyatt, of Newport, distiller, against John Hull, who with force and arms did take and carry away from plaintiff a certain deed of a dwelling house, still house and lot of land, as particularly described in said deed. The result of this action is not noted.

Court records, 1769, Henry Tillinghast (undoubtedly a brother-in-law) against Lemuel Wyatt, merchant, of Newport, in which the said Tillinghast recovers 14 pounds, 6 shillings, 1 pence, August 14, 1769. Then to get even with Henry at the same court in 1769, we find: Elias Bryer and Lemuel Wyatt, merchants of Newport, against Henry Tillinghast, of Newport. This case was arbitrated. "We the subscribers agreeable to the parties do report that the

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defendant, Henry Tillinghast, hath fully accounted with the plaintiffs, Lemuel Wyatt and Elias Bryer, upon the voyage in the schooner 'Polly' in the year 1766 where the plaintiffs were owners." Probably Henry Tillinghast was captain of the schooner "Polly." Here we have record proof of the family tradition that Lemuel Wyatt was a vessel owner and in the shipping trade.

Removal to Rehoboth, Massachusetts

Lemuel Wyatt was forced to leave Newport at or about the time of the occupation of that town by the British forces, at a great loss, much of his property being destroyed by the British soldiers when they evacuated the place. This probably was the cause of the impoverishment of his wife's family. He was fifty-three years of age when he arrived in Rehoboth and took up his occupation of merchant. He did not forget his losses at Newport, for we find him there in 1781 trying to recover a part of same at least. Book XIV, p. 224, June Court Records, 1781, tells that Lemuel Wyatt, of Rehoboth, County of Bristol, Massachusetts, merchant, against William Anthony, of Newport, in case of trover, for "that the plaintiff on the first day of December, 1776, at said Newport, was possessed of his own proper goods and chattels, two cows at the price of 80 Spanish milled Dollars, one calf at the price of 10 Spanish milled Dollars and four tons of hay of the value of 80 Spanish milled dollars, and being so thereof possessed casually left the same out of his hands and possessions" (he undoubtedly with his family left Newport in great haste) "which afterwards to-wit: on the 20th of Dec. 1776, at said Newport came into the hands and possessions of the defendant, by finding it, the defendant knowing the said cows, calf and hay to belong to the plaintiff, but afterwards to-wit, on the 1st day of January, 1778, at said Newport, he the defendant converted the same to his own use" (he probably killed the cows to live on or to sell to the British) "the old Tory" (as old lady Stillwell,

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Lemuel's granddaughter, afterwards called him) "to the plaintiff's damage of 10000 Pounds. The defendant made default, it is therefore considered that the said Lemuel recover and have of the said William the sum of 140 Spanish milled Dollars, and costs of suit of 1 Pound 4 Shillings 4¾ pence."

Note the alertness manifested by our ancestor Lemuel in bringing action against the old Tory Anthony so soon after the evacuation of the British, which indicates that the old Tory fled with the British and that Lemuel got in this action the first judgment against the old Tory's estate and levied upon it.

The loss of the early records of Newport undoubtedly deprives us of many interesting facts concerning the Wyatts.

In Vol. XVIII, p. 242, *New England Register*, we find this historical statement:

The old records of the town of Newport have been completely destroyed. On the 27th of October, 1779, the British troops evacuated Newport taking with them a vast amount of records. This act was done at the urgent solicitation of the Tories, who had been advised that by holding on to the records of land evidences, some compromise would be affected relating to their own estates.

The trail of Lemuel Wyatt from Newport in 1776-77, before the British landed there, led from the island of Rhode Island up the east shore of Narragansett Bay and the Sekonk River to the town (or, as we would call it in Ohio, township) of Rehoboth in Bristol County, Massachusetts, afterwards to become East Providence, Rhode Island. This indeed was the "Trail's end" for him, for here he remained until his death.

The town of Rehoboth, "Ancient Rehoboth," as it was once called, when purchased of the Indian chief Massasoit, in 1641, comprised a tract eight miles square and embraced what now constitutes the towns of Rehoboth, Seekonk and Pawtucket.

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The second purchase, called the South purchase, now forms part of Swansea and Barrington, Rhode Island. The third and last, called the North purchase comprised what is now Attleboro, Massachusetts, and the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Rehoboth—Genesis xxvi: 22-36-37: "For now the Lord has made room for us and we shall be fruitful in the land." The Lord made a good deal of room for them, for this Rehoboth was a territory lying between the Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Rhode Island colonies. Of a great length but not a corresponding width. In the southerly part of this ancient Rehoboth, in what was the town of Swansea, but is now East Providence in the State of Rhode Island, on what was called Watchamokett Neck on the banks of the Providence River, whose waters flow into Narragansett Bay, and thence by Newport into the ocean, lived Lemuel Wyatt. Here on this extreme end of the ancient town of Rehoboth in May, 1778, he purchased for sixty pounds of Anthony Perry and wife six acres of land at Watchamokett Neck. In this deed he (Lemuel Wyatt) is called a merchant in the town of Rehoboth (*Bristol Records*, Book LIX, p. 260.) This deed is made to "Lemuel Wyatt of Newport, R. I. now residing in the town of Rehoboth." In the year 1781 Lemuel Wyatt bought at auction twenty-two acres of land at Watchamokett Neck, for which he paid seven hundred and ninety-two Spanish milled dollars. (*Bristol Records*, Book LX, p. 276.)

In 1782 he bought the house, ferry and lot called the Upper Ferry for nine hundred and fifty-five Spanish milled dollars, a large sum for those days, and indicates, corroborating the family tradition, that as he bought he also worked the ferry. (*Bristol Records*, Book LXIII, p. 196.) This "Upper Ferry" crossed the Providence River, and was in the center of the present city of Providence. Other real estate purchase as shown by the Bristol records were a house and land at Watchamokett Neck, in 1782 for 28 pounds "silver money," and in the pre-

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ceding year three acres at same place for 25 pounds "lawful money." In *Bristol Records*, in 1786, Book LXV, p. 405, he is designated "Lemuel Wyatt, Gentleman," where he and his wife, Sarah, sell a part of their holdings for 100 pounds.

Lemuel Wyatt was evidently a man of means, as his purchases indicate a command of large sums of money. The standing, character and patriotism of Lemuel Wyatt is shown by the following transcript from Vol. VIII, *Colonial Records of Rhode Island*, p. 474, etc.:

Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at South Kingston, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1778:

Resolution:

WHEREAS, Many inhabitants of the Island of Rhode Island, after having suffered every evil and insult from the wanton cruelty of our enemies, and affluent and comfortable circumstances are reduced to the most distressing necessity for the common supports of life; and are now by them (in order if possible to render their distress more aggravated) thrust out from their late comfortable and peaceable dwellings at this approaching and inclement season, destitute of the means of support and subsistence, and permitted to come off to the main, to seek asylum and succor among their brethren; whereby we are called upon by every motive of compassion, to extend that humanity towards them we would wish to find under similar unhappy circumstances; in order therefore to provide for their relief, It is voted and resolved that Capt. Peleg Clarke, of Providence, Capt. Benjamin Almy, of Taunton, *Mr. Lemuel Wyatt* of *Rehoboth* (and fifteen other gentlemen of Mass., R. I., and Connecticut) be a committee to take a regular list of all persons and their families, who have already come off from Rhode Island; and particularly of such as need assistance for support, and make returns to the General Assembly, or council of war, from time to time, of their names, and in what towns they are received.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State to the Governor, dated the 10th of the month of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. The letter is in answer to a communication from the Governor, dated the 5th of the month of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, in relation to the petition of the citizens of the County of ... for the establishment of a ...

The second part of the document is a report from the ... dated the 10th of the month of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. The report is in relation to the petition of the citizens of the County of ... for the establishment of a ...

The third part of the document is a report from the ... dated the 10th of the month of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four. The report is in relation to the petition of the citizens of the County of ... for the establishment of a ...

Approved and ordered the 10th of the month of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

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That the said committee solicit donations from the charitable inhabitants of our sister state, and other well disposed persons, and distribute what they can by that means collect, as well as what may be granted by this General Assembly from time to time, as equitably as they can to the several town councils of the towns where our suffering brethren may reside to be delivered out to them under their direction, and according to the necessities and for their immediate relief.

It is further voted and resolved that the said Peleg Clarke in behalf of the said committee, be and he is hereby empowered to draw out of the general treasury the sum of £1000 lawful money to be appropriated as aforesaid.

And it is further voted and resolved that the said committee cause fair accounts to be kept of all moneys and other things received by donation, and drawn from the Treasury of this State, and of the expenditure of the same, and account for their conduct and doings to the General Assembly when called upon for that purpose; *the said committee having generously undertaken to transact the aforesaid business gratis.*

And it is ordered that a copy hereof be published in the next Providence Gazette, and transmitted to each of the members of the committee appointed to solicit donations.

The committee in due time made its report and received the thanks of the General Assembly.

Lemuel Wyatt continued in the operation of the upper ferry over the Seekonk River, with increasing business, until the public demand for transportation over the ferry exceeded its capacity. In the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations at Newport on the third Monday of June, 1792, we find on p. 491, Vol. X, *Rhode Island Colonial Records*, the following:

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An Act granting a bridge over Seekonk River at the Upper Ferry:

WHEREAS, It is represented to this Assembly that Moses Brown, Nicholas Brown, Hope Brown, *Lemuel Wyatt*, William Allen, and [here follow the names of twenty-two most prominent persons including one woman, Hannah Cushing] having subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of erecting a toll bridge over the River between Providence and Rehoboth, at the upper ferry place; and a petition hath been preferred for an act to incorporate the said Stockholders for the purpose of erecting the said bridge.

And whereas bridges over large rivers have been found much more commodious than ferries:

Be it therefore enacted by this General Assembly, and by the authority thereof, it is enacted, that the said subscribers, their successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby created a corporation and body politic, by the name of The Proprietors of the Central Bridge, leading to and from Providence: and by that name shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, as a body corporate, to have, purchase, possess and enjoy, to themselves, their successors and assigns, lands not exceeding ten acres, tenements, rents, tolls and effects of what kind or nature soever.

Here follow details of plans and management of the bridge. Here we find Lemuel Wyatt associated with prominent business men of Providence, Moses Brown, the leading financial man of Providence, and two other Browns heading the list of subscribers and proprietors, with Lemuel Wyatt the fourth name. It is not difficult to conjecture that Lemuel Wyatt, the owner and operator of the "upper ferry" and owning over thirty acres of land at that point, conceived the idea of a bridge to take the place of the ferry, and the chance for a profitable investment, interested the capitalists of that time in the enterprise, and with their coöperation and money, succeeded in erecting the bridge. A substantial bridge still occupies the site of the old Central Bridge, and now called Washington Bridge, connecting the prosperous city of Providence, over the Seekonk River,

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with ancient Rehoboth, of Bristol County, Massachusetts, but now East Providence, Rhode Island, and a part of Providence, the capital city.

Wyatt's associate in the bridge scheme, Moses Brown, grew very wealthy and gave his name and undoubtedly much money to the great Brown University of Providence.

Bible Records

The family Bible of Lemuel Wyatt gives the following records:

Lemuel Wyatt, born February 8, 1724.
Sarah Tillinghast, born February 26, 1728.
Lemuel and Sarah, married October 2, 1747.
Sarah, died October 22, 1804.
Lemuel, died March 18, 1807.

Children:

1. Lydia, born July 6, 1748, died December 23, 1750.
2. Stutely Tillinghast, born February 10, 1751, died November 6, 1829.
3. Lydia, born December 10, 1752, died November 4, 1754.
4. Sarah, born October 15, 1754, died November 11, 1754.
5. Mary, born December 31, 1756, died September 10, 1757.
6. Jonathan, born May 31, 1758, died September 28, 1775.
7. Henry, born October 4, 1760, died October 23, 1760.
8. Sarah, born June 20, 1763, died July 23, 1804.
9. Henry, born July 30, 1766; he went West.
10. Mary, born August 5, 1768, died August 17, 1768.

A custom, rare in these later days of small families, and frequent in early New England records, of repeating the names of deceased infant children with those who came later. In this family there were two Lydias (evidently from a grandmother, Lydia Simmons), two Sarahs (the mother's name), two Marys, and two Henrys.

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The *Newport Mercury*, in its issue of October 2, 1775, tells the brief story of the second son, Jonathan. (*Rhode Island Vital Records*, Vol. XII, p. 70.)

Jonathan Wyatt, son of Lemuel Wyatt, drowned last Tuesday from boat capsizing, aged 16 years.

We find no record of Lemuel Wyatt's later years. He lived to see the passing of all his children, excepting two sons, and survived his wife Sarah more than two years. He evidently continued his residence in the old family home at the east end of the Central Bridge, formerly "the Upper Ferry," where he died on the 18th of March, 1807, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years, 1 month and 10 days. The *Providence Gazette* issue of March 21, 1807, gives the following death notice:

Wyatt, Lemuel, at Rehoboth aged 83 years.

The *Newport Phœnix*, of April 18, 1807, makes this record:

Wyatt, Lemuel, Esq., at Providence, died, aged 84 years. Soldier of the Revolution.

The same issue of the *Phœnix* also announces the death of Alice Wyatt, widow of Standfast Wyatt, aged ninety years.

Lemuel Wyatt and his wife Sarah were buried, according to tradition and record, in an old cemetery not far east of Washington Bridge, formerly the old Central Bridge. In a letter to me dated April 25, 1895, written by Mr. William H. Luther, of East Providence, who in my behalf had interviewed a Mr. William Justin, a very aged resident of East Providence, he says: "Mr. William Justin informs me that the Wyatt house stood where the house of George J. Norton now stands, on Lyon Ave., and the burial place was on Ninth Street, south of

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Warren Ave. E. P. and near the present residence of John Wilbur. He says that quite a number of years ago, the bodies interred there were removed by Mr. Martin (a relative of the Wyatts in some way) and buried in the Hunt Cemetery, East Providence Center. No trace of the first burial ground of the Wyatts exists there today. The burial ground referred to was situated about one half mile East of Washington Bridge, and on the south side of the Warren Road opposite the Tristram Burgess Estate."

Mr. John O. Austin, author of *The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, published in 1887, who aided me greatly in my ancestral researches, especially in the Tillinghast and Mayflower lines, wrote me the following letter:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
March 23/96

Mr. Spangler.

DEAR SIR: I got track of the gravestones today from a copy in M. S. of some 1500 pages of inscriptions from old yard two miles north of Washington Bridge near the site of old Newman Church.

Dark stone—round top

In memory of
MRS. SARAH WYATT
wife of Lemuel Wyatt, Esq.
who departed this
life Oct. 22, 1804
in the 77
year
of her age

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Brown stone, round top, leaf.

In memory of
LEMUEL WYATT, ESQ.
who departed this life
March 18, 1807
in the 84 year
of his age

Will advise you if any thing more developes.

Yours Ty,

J. O. AUSTIN
P. O. Box 81.

About twenty-five years ago I visited the home of Mr. John W. Angell, 230 Friendship Street, Providence, whose wife, Elizabeth H. Angell, was a descendant of Lemuel Wyatt, through his son Stutely. I had a warm and kindly reception from my new-found cousins, as the first descendant of the Henry Wyatt whom the Bible record stated "went West." Thus after a lapse of over a hundred years, the descendants of the two sons of Lemuel Wyatt were reunited. The warm friendship thus formed continued as long as Mr. and Mrs. Angell survived. Mr. Angell went with me out in East Providence to the second burial place of the Wyatts, and we succeeded after a long search in finding the graves of Lemuel and Sarah Wyatt. The original gravestones of the first burial, with the inscriptions as given by Mr. Austin were gone, but two neat and well preserved stones were found, bearing only the initials "L. W." and "S. W."

At the time of the death of Lemuel Wyatt this part of ancient Rehoboth was still a part of Bristol County, Massachusetts. I found the will of Lemuel Wyatt

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at Taunton, Massachusetts, the county seat of Bristol County, and secured a certified copy of the same, of which the copy and other relevant material follow:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Bristol ss. To all people to whom these presents shall come, Seth Padelford, Esq., Judge of the Probate of Wills &c. in the County of Bristol, within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,

SEAL.

Sendeth Greeting.

Know ye, that on the seventh day of April, Anno Domini 1807, the instrument hereunto annexed (purporting the last will and testament of Lemuel Wyatt late of Rehoboth, in said County, gentleman, deceased) was presented for Probate by Asa Martin one of the executors therein named the other two appointed in sd will declining to accept ye trust; then present John Jacobs and James Ellis, two of the witnesses thereto subscribed, who made oath that they saw the said testator sign, seal and heard him declare the said instrument to be his last will and testament, and that they with Sarah Cole subscribed their names, together as witnesses to the execution thereof in the said testators presence; and that he was then (to the best of their judgment) of sound and disposing mind.

I do prove, approve and allow of the said instrument as the last will and testament of the before named deceased, and do commit the administration thereof in all matters the same concerning, and of his estate whereof he died seized and possessed in said County, unto Asa Martin the before named executor well and faithfully to execute the said will, and to administer the estate of the said deceased according thereto; who accepted of his said trust and gave bond to return an inventory of sd deceased's estate according to law, and he shall render an account (upon oath) of his proceedings, when thereunto lawfully required.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of Office the day and year above written.

SETH PADELDFORD.

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We the subscribers being appointed by the Honl. Seth Padelford, Esq., Judge of Probate for the County of Bristol, a committee to appraise all the real estate which lies in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, "were of" Lemuel Wyatt late of Rehoboth, in said County, died seized and possessed, according to his last will & testament, having duly notified all parties concerned and being sworn to the faithful performance of said service have proceeded as follows:

First we appraised the home lot of sd deceased, containing three acres and sixty-eight rods with a dwelling house and barn thereon (excepting six rods and one fourth of land in the West corner of sd lot and is inclosed with a fence and has been made use of for a family burying place, which is not included in the aforesaid) sd lot of three acres and sixty-eight rods and the building, we appraised at \$600.

2d. One other lot lying on the opposite side of the highway by the home lot, containing about nine acres & forty-one rods, being pasture & tillage at 402.

3d. A lot of land near Ezra Ides adjoining lands of Nathaniel Cole & Simon Kent & others, being wood land and pasture, containing about fifteen acres & sixty-five rods, at 390.

4th. A lot of land and a dwelling house thereon by Central Bridge said dwelling house and lot, containing about eight acres, appraised at \$411.

The aforesaid lots lying in sd Rehoboth.

We then sett off and assigned to Stutely Wyatt, son of sd Lemuel Wyatt, to him his heirs and assigns, two acres and ten rods of the home lot bounded as follows: Beginning at the north corner of said lot at the highway leading to Washington Bridge; thence south thirty-five degrees west and bounding by land of the heirs of John Brown Esq., deceased, nineteen rods to the fence of the family burying place; thence east thirty-five degrees south three rods & three feet by sd fence; thence south thirty-five degrees west two rods to land of Levi Daggett;

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thence east thirty-five degrees south by sd. Daggetts land about thirteen rods to a stake and stones for a corner; thence north about thirty-five degrees east about twenty-one rods to sd highway to a stake & stones; thence westerly by said way about sixteen rods to the first bounds (reserving a privilege on the south side of said lot for persons on foot, if necessary to pass to & from sd burying place) which we appraised at \$200.

We also set off to the sd Stutely Wyatt in the second lot appraised about three acres and seventy-two rods and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a highway at ye easterly corner of a lot belonging to Samuel French Jr., thence west thirty degrees north by sd Frenches land forty-six rods to land of Richmond Bullock; thence north about thirty degrees east eleven rods by Bullocks land and on that course one rod further to a stake and stones for a corner; thence east thirty degrees south forty-six rods to a stake and stones at the highway; thence southerly by sd way twelve rods to the first bounds or corner, which we appraised at

\$134.

We also set off to the said Stutely Wyatt, in the third lot appraised about four acres and ninety-three rods and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the north corner of Nathaniel Coles land at the highway; thence south twenty-five degrees west and bounding by sd Cole's land & Asa Vials about eighty-five rods to land of Levi Daggett; thence west by Daggett land & of Tristram Burgess Esq., land eight rods and a half to a stake and stones for a corner; thence north about twenty-five degrees east eighty-five rods to the highway; thence easterly by sd way eight rods and three fourths to the first bounds or corner, which we appraised at

\$130.

We also set off to the sd Stutely Wyatt about two acres in the fourth lot appraised, lying by Central Bridge and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones eight rods northerly from Mary Masons land in the line of Nathaniel Hunts land; thence westerly in a strate line to the pertition, the south side of the north room, in the dwelling house

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and by the pertition through sd house and on that course to the river, the whole line being about seventy rods; thence northerly by sd river five rods; thence westerly a parallel line to the first line to said Nathaniel Hunts land; thence southerly by Hunts land five rods to the first bounds or corner, said lot and part of the dwelling house thereon, we appraised at

\$137.

We then set off and assigned to Henry Wyatt, son of the said Lemuel Wyatt, to him his heirs and assigns, the following lots of land, namely: About one hundred and forty-three rods of the home lot with the barn thereon bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones at the highway it being the bounds of the northeast corner of the lot assigned to Stutely Wyatt; thence south thirty-five degrees west by Stutely's lot about fourteen rods to a stake and stones for a corner; thence east thirty-five degrees south about ten rods and four feet to the highway leading to Lyons farm (so called) thence northerly by sd way & the highway leading to Washington Bridge to the first corner or bounds, said lot & barn thereon, we appraised at

\$200.

We then set off to the sd Henry in the second lot appraised, about three acres and ninety-one rods and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the highway at the easterly corner of the lot set off to Stutely Wyatt; thence west thirty degrees north by sd Stutely's lot about forty-six rods to a stake and stones for a bound; thence southerly by sd Stutely's lot one rod to land of Richmond Bullock; thence west thirty degrees north by sd Bullocks land about ten rods to a heap of stones near a buttonwood tree; thence north thirty degrees east eleven rods to a heap of stones by a buttonwood tree by Samuel Frenches land; thence east thirty" south by sd Frenches land about fifty-six rods to said highway; thence southerly by sd way ten rods to the first bounds or corner, which we appraised at

\$134.

We then set off to the said Henry Wyatt in ye third lot appraised about five acres and eighteen rods and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the north corner of the lot set off to Stutely Wyatt at the highway;

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. The second part outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors, including the steps to be taken when a mistake is identified. The third part provides a detailed explanation of the accounting cycle, from identifying the accounting entity to preparing financial statements. The final part of the document discusses the role of the accountant in providing financial information to management and other stakeholders.

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thence south about twenty-five degrees west by sd Stutely's lot about eighty-five rods of land to Tristram Burgess, Esq., land; thence westerly by sd Burgesses land nine rods and a half to a stake and stones for a corner; thence north about twenty-five degrees east about eighty-five rods to the highway to a stake and stones for a corner; thence easterly by said way nine rods and three fourths to the first bounds or corner, which we appraised at

\$130.

We then set off to the sd Henry Wyatt about four acres of land in fourth lot appraised, by Central Bridge and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the north-east corner of the lot set off to Stutely Wyatt; thence westerly by Stutely's lot about seventy rods to the river; thence northerly to land of widow Butterworth at the river; thence easterly by sd Butterworths land and southerly by land of Nathaniel Hunt to the first bounds or corner, it being that part of the lot northerly of the lot set off to Stutely Wyatt that was not disposed of by the sd Lemuel Wyatt or left for highways, which we appraised at

\$137.

We then set off and assigned to the children of Asa Martin and of his wife Sarah Martin, they being grand-children of the said Lemuel Wyatt, to said children, their heirs and assigns, in the home lot first appraised about seventy-five rods with the dwelling house thereon and is bounded as follows: Beginning at the highway at a stake & stones it being the south corner of the lot set off to Henry Wyatt; thence west thirty-five degrees north by said Henrys lot about ten rods and four feet to a stake and stones, it being a bounds between the said Henry & Stutely; thence south thirty-five degrees west about seven rods & two feet by sd Stutelys lot to land of Levi Daggett; thence east thirty-five degrees south by sd Daggetts land to the highway; thence northerly by said way about seven rods and two feet to the first bounds or corner, said lot & house we appraised at

\$200.

Leaving a privilege on the south side of sd lot for persons on foot, if necessary, to pass to & from the family burying place.

We then set off to said children in the second lot appraised, about two acres and ninety-eight rods and is bounded as follows: Beginning

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at the highway at the westerly corner of Samuel Frenches land; thence east thirty degrees south about thirty-eight rods by said Frenches land to a heap of stones by a buttonwood tree, it being a bounds of the lot set off to Henry Wyatt; thence south thirty degrees west by said Henrys lot eleven rods to land of Richmond Bullock; thence west thirty degrees north about thirty-nine rods to said highway; thence northerly by said way eleven rods to the first bounds or corner, which we appraised at

\$134.

We then set off to said children in the third lot appraised, about five acres one hundred and fourteen rods. Beginning at a stake and stones being the north corner of the lot set off to Henry Wyatt, thence south about twenty-five degrees west by sd Henrys lot about eighty-five rods to land of Tristram Burgess, Esq., thence westerly by Burgesses land ten rods to land of Simon Kent; thence by sd Kents land northerly to the highway; thence easterly by sd way eight rods and a half to the first bounds or corner; said lot we appraised at

\$130.

We then set off to said children, in the fourth lot appraised near Central Bridge about two acres of land and part of the dwelling thereon. Beginning at Mary Masons land at the corner of Nathaniel Hunts; thence northerly by Hunts land eight rods to a stake and stones; thence westerly in a strate line to the pertition on the north side of the front room in the dwelling house and through the house by sd pertition a strate line to the river; thence southerly to land of Nathaniel Hunt; thence easterly by Hunts land and land of Mary Mason to the first bounds or corner; said lot and part of sd house thereon we appraised at

\$137.

Rehoboth, April 1, 1808.

CALEB ABELL
GEO. W. WALKER
EZRA IDE

Bristol SS. April 5, 1808. Having examined the foregoing division I do allow of the same & order it to be of record.

SETH PADELFOED, J. Prob.

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An Inventory of the estate of *Capt. Lemuel Wyatt*, late of Rehoboth in the County of Bristol deceased, appraised upon oath by us the subscribers duly appointed to that service by the Hon'l Seth Padelford Esq'r Judge of Probate of Wills etc. for said County viz:

Real Estate

The Homestead of said deceased situated in said Rehoboth containing about 12 acres lying on both sides of the highway leading to Lyons farm so called with the buildings thereon	\$1000.
About 14 acres of land bought of David Newman, adjoining Bastows lane so called	350.
A dwelling house and about 6 acres of land adjoining the abutment of Central Bridge	550.
One share in the Ohio Companys purchase by information we appraise at	500.
Amount of Real Estate	2400.

Personal Estate

The Deceased's waring apparel.	
1 Great coat \$2.50, 1 strate body do. \$1.75, 2 wastcoats \$1	5.25
1 pair velvet breeches .75 4 pair of worsted & linen stock ins 2.50	3.25
3 cotton henkerchieves .50 3 silk do. \$1. 7 shirts \$10.	11.50
2 hatts \$1.50 1 pair of shoes .50 silver shoe, knee & stock buckels 2.50	4.50
1 pair of gold sleeve buttons \$2. 1 silver watch \$12.	14.00
pencil case & knife .34 money scales & weights \$1.	1.34

Household goods

Bed No. 1 Bolster & pillows, under bead & bedstead	27.50
Bed No. 2 Bolster & pillows, under bed & cord	20.90

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Bed No. 3 Bolster & pillows, under bed, bedstead & cord	21.46
16 sheets, \$16. 10 pillow cases, \$1.66 11 blankets \$11.	28.66
3 yarn coverlets \$6. 1 cotten bed spread \$7. 1 cotten do.	
.75	13.75
Copper plate bed spread & curtens \$5. white bed curtens	
\$2.50	7.50
1 collerd bed spread .50 3 yards carpeting \$1. 3 towels .75	2.25
2 knapkins .33 2 pieces of new cloth .17 3 tablecloths \$1.	1.50
4 window curtens .66 1 piece of canves painted .50	1.16
large looking glass \$7.50 1 small do. \$1. 12 framed pic-	
tures \$1.75	10.25
4 fiddle back chairs \$3.50 6 do. lether bottoms \$7.	10.50
1 armed chair \$1. 8 old chairs \$2. 2 glass salts .50	3.50
2 learge punch glasses with covers \$1.50 10 beher glasses	
.75	2.25
	<hr/>
	191.02
	\$191.02
4 wine glasses .25c 2 vinegar cruits .50c silver teapot,	
spoons & old silver plate being 3 lb. Wt. \$48. 1 doz. of	
china plates \$3.	51.75
6 cups and saucers .50c 26 pieces of china \$1.50 and china	
cups .75c	2.75
1 china bowle \$2. 1 tameran pot .33c 10 green edged	
plates & plater .75c 5 cups & saucers & sugar bowl, blue	
& white 33	3.41
7 plates & 4 saucers .29c old caster, milk pitcher & mus-	
tard pot 17c	.46
Tereen .50c 1 plate 6c brass kettle \$3. small do. & skim-	
mer \$3.	6.56
Brass coffee pot .50c warming pan \$1. coffee pot & flour	
box 40c	1.90

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10 pieces of old tin ware \$1. tin tea chest .33 dripping pan .50	1.83
24½ lb. of pewter in dishes \$6.12 flats & box iron \$1.	7.12
5 candle sticks & 2 pair of snuffers \$1. Toster & spoons .25	1.25
Spit skewers & flesh forks \$1.50 gridiron \$1.25	2.75
Spider & Bason \$1. s dish kettles \$1.50 bake kettle \$1.25	3.75
Teakettle 83c dripping pan .50c andirons, tongs & bellows \$3.50	4.83
Tramels \$1. coffemill \$1. 9 earthen & stone pots \$2.	4.00
4 jugs .75c 5 plates .30c bowle tray & sieves & bread trough 75c	1.80
½ bushel & meal bag \$1. old chest of old iron 1.50 2 pails .50	3.00
old scales & weights .50c knife box, knives & forks \$1	1.50
sugar box 10c crostleg table 50c. small round table 1.50	2.10
Harthbrush 12c. shovel tongs & andirons brass tops \$2.33	2.45
2 lignumvitae morters \$3. cork screw & jaging iron 25c	3.25
18 old barrels & casks \$3. 1 safe 50c curten rods \$1	4.50
Ginn case & bottles \$1.33 1 chest 50c 1 half barrel 25c	2.08
	304.06
	304.06
2 flower pots .50c 1 inkstand .40c 3 servers \$1.25	2.15
2 trunks \$4.50. 1 small do. 25c 1 case of drawers \$15.	19.75
1 Clock \$20. 1 desk \$12. 3 round tables \$12. 1 chest \$1.50	45.50
Spy glass 33c Famaly Bible \$2.50 3 old books 75c	3.58
<i>Sundra Articles, farming tools &c.</i>	
½ of a horse cart \$9. shingleing hatchet & hammer .75	9.75
Pitch fork, spade, shovel & hoe \$1.75 hand saw .33	2.08
3 gimblets, hand vise & pliers .25 1 calfskin \$1.50	1.75
1 Bushel salt \$1. Flour \$5. Corn \$1.50	7.50
	\$396.12

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Live Stock

1 Horse, saddle, bridle & saddle bags	20.00
1 Cow \$22. 1 Hog \$7.	29.00

Cash and Notes

1 note against Carlo Mauran	230.19
1 do given by John T. Spalding & indorsed by Stephen Dexter, Principle & Interest reckond up to the first day of April 1807 for	623.43
Cash	30.74

Amount of Personal Estate	\$1329.48
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JAMES ELLIS	}	Appraisers
CALEB ABELL		
GEO. W. WALKER		

Rehoboth April 7th 1807.
April 7th 1807, ret'd & sworn to by Asa Martin, Executor.

Bristol ss. April 7, 1807. Then Asa Martin, executor of the last Will and Testament of Capt. Lemuel Wyatt late of Rehoboth in the County of Bristol deceased, made oath that the foregoing Inventory contains the whole of said deceased's estate which has come to his hands and knowledge, and that he will when he finds any more reveal the same to be of record herewith.

SETH PADEFORD, J. Prob.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Bristol SS. Probate Court

I, *Arthur M. Alger*, Register of the Probate Court, for said County of Bristol, having, by law, the custody of the seal and all the records, books, documents and papers of or appertaining to said Court, hereby certify the papers hereto annexed to be true copies of the papers appertaining to said Court, and on file and of record in the office of said Court.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of said Court, this thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

ARTHUR M. ALGER

[SEAL]

Register.

*Will of
Lemuel Wyatt*

In the name of God, Amen. I, Lemuel Wyatt, of Rehoboth, in the County of Bristol and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gentleman, being weak in body, but of a sound and perfect mind and memory and considering the uncertainty of life do make this my last will and testament in manner following that is to say:

1st. My will is that all my just debts and funeral expenses be first paid out of my estate by my executors hereafter named.

2nd. I give and bequeath all my estate both real and personal to my sons Stutely Wyatt and Henry Wyatt and to the children of my daughter Sarah Martin, to them and to their heirs and assigns forever, to be equally divided between my said sons Stutely and Henry, and my said grand children share and share alike, and it is my will that my son-in-law Asa Martin be guardian of my said grandchildren and have controul of their property during their minority.

3rd. And I do hereby nominate and appoint my said sons, Stutely Wyatt, Henry Wyatt and my said son-in-law Asa Martin executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and four.

LEMUEL WYATT. [SEAL]

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above named Lemuel Wyatt to be his last will and testament, in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the testator.

JOHN JACOBS.

JAMES ELLIS.

SARAH COLE.

WYATT

AS TO LEMUEL WYATT'S TITLE

How Lemuel Wyatt derived the title captain has been the cause of much research by me. That it was not the result of military service I am fully satisfied although the Newport "Phoenix," of April 18, 1807, in announcing his death calls him "*a soldier of the Revolution.*" The only public record I have found is in the appraisement and distribution of his estate wherein both the appraisers in their report to the court, and the judge in approving same allude to him as *Captain Lemuel Wyatt*.

Among his personal articles inventoried and appraised is a "spy glass." A spy glass has a significance in commanding a vessel, being in constant use by the captain. Lemuel Wyatt may have acquired his title of captain as the master of a privateer or of a vessel of some kind, as he was a ship owner. We find his brother, John Wyatt, subscribing to articles of agreement in sailing the privateer *Defiance* from Newport in 1756. Vol. II of the *Civil and Military Lists of Rhode Island*, p. 692, gives the following records:

1744, Oct.

Sloop Ranger, Newport, 70 Tons.
10 guns, 65 men.
Captain C. Bennet.
Lt. John Dunham.
Boatswain, *Benjamin Wyatt, Jr.*
Brigantine, Defiance, Newport.
130 Tons, 14 Guns.
Captain, John Dennis.
1st Lieut., Daniel Denton.
Master, John Sweet.
Master's Mate, *William Wyatt*.

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The above named *Benjamin Wyatt, Jr.*, was Lemuel's brother, and *William Wyatt* was his nephew, and this privateer, the Brigantine *Defiance*, with its fourteen guns, was the same vessel on which John Wyatt, Lemuel's brother, signed in the articles to sail.

Thus we see the brothers and near relatives of Lemuel mixed up in the privateering business, which at that time, of the French and Indian Wars, was a legitimate business, in which Lemuel Wyatt and his vessels were engaged. Newport was the port from which these and other vessels sailed. At that time Newport was the rival of New York, and the center of the slave business of New England.

The fact also is shown that Lemuel Wyatt, after being driven from Newport by the British during the Revolutionary War, became the owner and operator of the river ferry between Providence and Rehoboth for many years, and the title of captain may have, by courtesy, originated then. We conclude therefore that the use of the title of captain was not an inadvertence of the court, or the appraisers of his estate, but a title by which Lemuel Wyatt was known in the community in which he lived and died.

FIFTH GENERATION

*Standfast Wyatt*⁵ (Benjamin⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹), son of Benjamin Wyatt and Meriam Wyatt, was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, December, 1721, as shown by Dorchester church records. While a youth he removed with his parents and family from Dorchester, Massachusetts, to Newport, Rhode Island.

From *Arnold's Collections* we find that Standfast Wyatt and Alice Hull were married April 7, 1748, at Newport. The same authority states that David,

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son of Standfast Wyatt, was born May 15, 1749. I find no record of the births of other children of Standfast and Alice Wyatt, but I find the names of other male Wyatts of that time which I do not connect with either Lemuel or John Wyatt, his two brothers, of Newport, and conclude that they are probably the children of Standfast and Alice Wyatt.

Standfast Wyatt was a shopkeeper of Newport at the time his father, Benjamin Wyatt, was an innholder.

Newport Court Records, Book D, p. 306, disclose the fact that at the May Term, 1753, Lemuel Wyatt, Distiller, as Plaintiff against Standfast Wyatt, Shopkeeper of Newport, defendant, brought an action on note, damage 334 pounds, and that at the August Term, 1753, he was granted a judgment for the amount against his brother Standfast. This was undoubtedly for money loaned to Standfast by Lemuel and is the only instance which I have found where the names are mentioned together. The State Archives of Rhode Island show that both Standfast Wyatt and his son David, who was born May 13, 1749, were on the military rolls of the State and performed military service in the Revolutionary War. The record of the death of the father calls him *Captain Standfast Wyatt*. Of his son David I have found nothing, excepting as above stated. There is no record of Standfast Wyatt changing his residence from Newport. Vol. XVI, p. 177, *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, records the death of Standfast as follows: "Captain Standfast Wyatt died at Newport, October 5th, 1800, in his 79th year." The Newport "Phoenix," of April 18, 1807, announced the death of Alice Wyatt, widow of Standfast Wyatt, aged 90 years.

Standfast Wyatt and Alice, his wife, were the parents of the following children:

1. David Wyatt, born May 15, 1749, a soldier of the Revolution.

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2. Standfast Wyatt. (I know nothing of this Standfast excepting that Vol. VII, p. 130, of *Rhode Island Vital Statistics*, states as follows: *Wyatt*, Abigail, widow of Standfast, died February 13, 1818, aged 89 years.)
3. James Wyatt. (Vol. XII, p. 36, gives the following record: "James Wyatt and Betsey Chaloner d. of Dr. John Chaloner, married at Newport Nov. 7, 1774.")

*John Wyatt*⁵ (Benjamin⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹) was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 26, 1726, and with his father's family, while very young, removed to Newport, Rhode Island. As the younger brother of Lemuel Wyatt he is found associated with him. He was a cooper by trade, working, it is assumed, in that capacity at his brother's distillery, and incidentally as a sailor on some of his brother's vessels, and where he learned the trade of a painter, one of the duties of a sailor on sailing vessels. From the *Newport Historical Magazine*, Vol. II, p. 203, we find this:

Subscribed to Articles of Agreement in sailing in the privateer "De-fiance" from Newport appears the name of John Wyatt in 1756.

From *Arnold's Collections*, under the date of November 2, 1759, appear the following:

Married: John Wyatt and Martha McGrath Nov. 22, 1759. Elizabeth Wyatt and Oliver Warner Nov. 22, 1759.

Thus we see that John Wyatt and his sister, Elizabeth Wyatt, celebrated their wedding day by being married at the same time.

In *Bristol Records*, Book LVI, p. 81, John Wyatt, painter of Dartmouth, and Martha, his wife, deed land in New Bedford (part of Dartmouth) to Lem-

WYATT

uel Wyatt for the consideration of 270 pounds in the year 1777. In the year 1779 this land is reconveyed by Lemuel Wyatt to John Wyatt, which leads to the conclusion that John had borrowed the 270 pounds from his well-to-do brother, and having paid the loan, Lemuel restored the land which he probably only held as a pledge, to his brother John. I have found no further record of John and Martha Wyatt after 1799. The date and record of their deaths is unknown to me. Of their children, if any, I know nothing.

Of the sister Elizabeth, who married Oliver Warner, I have found nothing further.

SIXTH GENERATION

*Stukely Wyatt*⁶ (Lemuel⁵, Benjamin⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹), son and second child of Lemuel Wyatt and his wife, Sarah Tillinghast Wyatt, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 10th day of February, 1751. A queer misspelling of his name occurs in the family Bible of the Wyatts, and in the will of his father, where the name is written Stutely, using a "t" instead of a "k." The name of Stutely does not appear anywhere in New England in public or private records, but the name of *Stukely* does. In fact this Stukely is a direct descendant of Stukely Westcott, the father of Mercy Westcott, who married Samuel Stafford. The interesting story of the Westcott and Stukely families and their English origin is given by me in this book in the life story of Stukely Westcott, the great-great-grandfather of Sarah Tillinghast, and one of the original founders and proprietors of the "Providence Plantations," later the city of Providence, Rhode Island. The name Stukely is found as a given name in the family of Sarah Tillinghast, and later among the descendants of this Stukely.

Stukely T. Wyatt was married to Susanna Bailey of Newport, September 24, 1773. Vol. XIX, p. 259, *Vital Statistics*, gives this record:

Stukely Wyatt, Lieut., served in R. I. militia. Born in Newport, died in Bristol.

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In the *Civil and Military Lists of Rhode Island*, Vol. I, p. 329, title, "Revolutionary Soldiers, this record appears :

1776, May, 1st Regt., Newport County.
Col., George Irish.
Lt. Col., George Sears.
Newport, 3d Company.
Capt., Wing Spooner.
Lieut., Stukely Wyatt.

In a letter written to me by Mr. Wm. R. Tillinghast, of Providence, Rhode Island, dated May 29, 1899, he says :

I would like to ask if there is any tradition or knowledge of *Stukely* (Tillinghast) and what became of him. I find he sold out his inheritance about 1790 in Newport, and I have the inquiry about a Paris Stukely (Tillinghast) who went to Georgia about that time. Did you or the family ever hear Stukely called Paris?

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Angell, of Providence, Rhode Island, a great-granddaughter of Stukely Wyatt, during a correspondence of many years prior to 1900, gave me many facts, dates and traditions of her Wyatt ancestors. As to Stukely Wyatt, she said his occupation was that of school teacher, that he was an expert penman, and that specimens of his penmanship, beautifully executed, were still treasured in the family.

Mrs. Angell gives me the date of the deaths of Stukely and Susanna Wyatt from family records as follows :

Stukely T. Wyatt died Nov. 26, 1828.
Susanna Bailey Wyatt died March 26, 1827.

In *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, Vol. XIII, on p. 94 appears this record :

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Deaths

Wyatt, Susan, wife of *Studley*, aged 75 years, at Bristol. From "Providence Journal" of March 22, 1827.

Studley, many years a school-master at Bristol. "Providence Journal" of Nov. 6, 1828.

This is without doubt Stukely Wyatt, son of Lemuel, with a different spelling of his name, and his wife's name Susanna shortened to Susan, with slight difference in dates, the error evidently of some copyist.

The children of Stukely and Susanna Wyatt were:

1. Lydia, born September 23, 1774, died March 18, 1833.
2. Mary Bailey, born March 5, 1776, died April 18, 1827.
3. Benjamin, born December 10, 1797, died August, 1856.
4. Moses Mendel, born October 30, 1779, died October 19, 1780.
5. Lemuel, born August 8, 1781, died in 1858.
6. Constant, born November 9, 1783, died May 4, 1868.
7. Jonathan, born August 15, 1785.
8. Robert, born November 5, 1789, died October 5, 1845.
9. Stukely T., born October 9, 1787, died October 31, 1803.
10. Susan B., born June 4, 1793, died March 5, 1872.
11. William, born January 22, 1796, died September, 1853.

*Sarah Wyatt*⁶ (Lemuel⁵, Benjamin⁴, Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹), daughter of Lemuel Wyatt and Sarah, his wife, was born June 20, 1763, died July 23, 1804.

Vol. IX, p. 596, *Rhode Island Vital Statistics*, gives this record:

Sarah Wyatt and *Asa Martin*, both of Rehoboth, married March 13, 1783.

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Sarah and Asa Martin had children, but the names of their children are not of record. She had passed away before the death of her father, Lemuel, in 1807(?). Her husband, Asa Martin, was then living and was named one of the executors of Lemuel Wyatt's will. His two brothers-in-law, Stukely and Henry, nominated in the will with him as co-executors, declined to serve as heretofore shown, and Asa Martin became the sole executor of Captain Lemuel Wyatt and administered the estate, the interesting record being hereinbefore given.

*Henry Wyatt*⁶ (Lemuel⁵, Benjamin,⁴ Nathaniel³, Nathaniel², Edward¹), son of Lemuel Wyatt and Sarah (Tillinghast) Wyatt, was born July 30, 1766. Following the date of this record, in the Lemuel Wyatt family Bible, are the words *he went west*. We have no knowledge of his youth, and the next record of him found is in J. H. Arnold's *Vital Records of Rehoboth*, in Sec. 2, under head of *Intentions*, of those "whose marriages were solemnized in other towns." On p. 515:

Wyatt, Henry and Dolly Blake, both of Rehoboth (forbidden), October 14, 1785.

No record of the marriage has been found, and the family tradition is strong that the marriage being forbidden (by whom is not known) the young people eloped and were married outside of Rehoboth. Henry Wyatt at that time was two and a half months over nineteen years of age, and Dorothy Blake (or Dolly as expressed in the "Intentions") was, as the family tradition holds, but little past fifteen years of age, and for this reason only was the marriage forbidden. As shown in the sketch of her father, Josiah Blake, the description of the sixteen acres of land conveyed to Josiah Blake by Caleb Fuller, and afterwards sold to the Comstocks of Connecticut, is stated as "bounded northerly by road that

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leads from Fuller's Ferry, easterly on land of *Lemuel Wyatt*, etc." Remembering that the land of Josiah Blake both before and after his marriage to Judith Lyon joined the land of Lemuel Wyatt, leads us to suspect how the young daughter of Josiah, and Henry Wyatt, the son of Lemuel became friends, then lovers, and planned the elopement and marriage which followed. The tradition concerning this matter and the three marriages of Josiah prevailed for more than a century in branches of the family of Josiah Blake widely separated (as well as in the Wyatt family). I quote from a letter, dated April 11, 1908, addressed to me from a lady living in Kansas, a daughter of Dr. Linscott of Farmington, Maine, asking for information. She states: "I am a descendant of Josiah Blake, a Revolutionary soldier, who died in Phillips, Maine, July 14, 1840. . . . I write asking for any information as to the date and place of birth of Josiah Blake, etc., etc. . . . also the date of Josiah Blake's marriages; my understanding is that he was married three times; 1st in Rehoboth. (I do not have any record of this, except that he had a daughter *Dorothy*, who lived there and eloped and married Henry Wyatt); 2nd., married Betsey Lyon. . . . 3rd, married Sarah ——." Here the tradition as to Dorothy is correct, but the name of the second wife of Josiah is wrong, Betsey being the name of the first wife; the second wife was Judith as shown by a gravestone only about eight miles from Farmington, Maine, which I saw in 1925 and about which I shall give particulars in the Blake family line. After his marriage to Dorothy Blake, Henry Wyatt and wife lived in Providence, Rhode Island, and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, twenty-two or -three years. In that time a family of eleven children were born to them; their last and twelfth child, a son, was born to them at Marietta, Ohio. The United States census of 1790 for Massachusetts, giving the names of heads of families, names Henry Wyatt, of the town of Rehoboth, with a family of himself and three females; also, his father, Lemuel Wyatt with family of him-

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self and two females and his brother Hutely Wyatt (this is really Stukely Wyatt) with family of himself, six males and four females.

In 1805, *Taunton, Bristol County, Massachusetts, Deeds* records a Deed of Quit-Claim, Book LXXXV, p. 127, from Henry Wyatt, of Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, and *Dorothy* his wife (*in her right*) to Elizabeth Nightingale, of Providence, State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations (widow). Deed acknowledged March 1, 1805. Consideration \$18, before John T. Spaulding, Justice of the Peace. Wife signs "Dolly Wyatt," though the name is written "Dorothy" in the body of the deed. This deed quit-claims "all interest in a certain tract of land with dwelling house thereon (said land extending thirty feet be it more or less in every direction from said house) in said Rehoboth near the bridge on Sekonk river called India Bridge, of which *Josiah Blake died seized.*" This discloses that Dorothy believed her father, Josiah Blake, to be dead, as did others. In this deed the occupation of Henry Wyatt is given as "Labourer." The family tradition is that Henry Wyatt continued, after his marriage with Dorothy Blake, to live near his father's home, first in Providence across the river, and later in or near the old Rehoboth home. The next record we find of him is in the will of his father Lemuel Wyatt, who died March 18, 1807, wherein Henry Wyatt was devised a one-third interest in the estate, the other two-thirds going equally to his brother Stutely, or Stukely, and the children of his deceased sister Sarah, wife of Asa Martin. He was also named, with his brother and brother-in-law, as one of the executors of his father's will. This appointment both Henry and his brother declined, and his brother-in-law, Asa Martin, was duly appointed, and administered the estate. This bequest and the nomination as executor, by his father, would indicate that there was no disagreement or feeling between father and son growing out of the forbidden marriage in 1785. The probabilities are that old Lemuel took a grim delight in that epi-

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sode, remembering the opposition of Joseph Tillinghast to his own marriage to Sarah Tillinghast, Henry's mother. It is also probable that as Stukely Wyatt lived at Newport, Rhode Island, Henry and Dorothy made a home for Lemuel after the death of his wife.

We next find Henry Wyatt preparing for his removal to Ohio, disposing of his interest in his father's estate. On August 17, 1807, Henry Wyatt of Rehoboth and wife executed a warranty deed to Otis Carpenter for consideration of \$150 for "The one third part of an undivided lot of Woodland, containing 17 acres, more or less, lying in Rehoboth, bounded N. by land of Simon Kent, East by land of Asa Viall and S & W by land of Tristram Burgess." In this deed the wife signs her name, "*Dorothy Wyatt.*" (*Taunton Deeds, Book LXXXVII, p. 500.*)

August 17, 1807, Henry Wyatt conveys to John Parrott (saddler), of Rehoboth, by warranty deed for a consideration of \$395 "one third of one undivided lot of land with one third part of the Buildings on said lot . . . being the late homestead of my Father Lemuel Wyatt, deceased, and contains about twelve acres, the one third part being my right in the same." From this sale is excepted "the Burying Ground in said lot as it is now fenced in." His wife signs as "Dorothy Wyatt." "The lot abovesaid being in Rehoboth." (*Taunton Deeds, Book LXXXVIII, p. 12.*)

In Book XC, on p. 229, *Taunton Deeds*, we find Henry Wyatt of Rehoboth, conveys to Moses Brown (merchant) of Providence, Rhode Island, for consideration of \$133 and $\frac{1}{3}$, "one undivided third part of a certain lot of land, with a dwelling house thereon standing, being the same lot my father purchased from _____ Mason, and has been known by the name of the "The Boston Ferry Lot, containing about eight acres, more or less, and lyeth in said Rehoboth—adjoins the river and the East abutment of the Central bridge, the house being the same

WYATT

Israel and William Barney now lives in, and descended to me by my father Lemuel Wyatt by virtue of his last will as well as heirship. I also hereby quit claim, and release to the said Moses Brown, my part of my father's part of the Central Bridge Estate sold in his life time by order of the Proprietors, including all the lands belonging to said Bridge Estate."

About the year 1808 Henry Wyatt and his family left Rehoboth for "the West." One of the children, Martha Washington Wyatt, the grandmother of the writer, was born in Providence, December 21, 1802, and was about six years of age at the time of the removal. When quite a young boy I remember hearing my grandmother speak of the journey from Providence, Rhode Island, westward, but the only fact remembered was that the family stopped on the journey at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and lived there several months before going on to Ohio. The party after crossing the mountains, traveled by flat boat from Pittsburg, down the Ohio River to Marietta, Ohio, where the youngest child, Hiram Wyatt, was born. In the *inventory* of the Estate of Captain Lemuel Wyatt, is this entry: "One share in the *Ohio Companys Purchase* by information we appraise at \$500." This share probably in the distribution of the estate of Lemuel Wyatt came to Henry Wyatt, and furnishes the probable cause of his long journey to Marietta, Ohio. How long Henry Wyatt remained at Marietta I do not know, some years however. How my grandmother Martha came to meet my grandfather Jacob Spangler, the distance between Marietta at the mouth of the Muskingum River, and Zanesville being seventy-miles, by the river, the main line of communication between the two points, I have never known. That Henry lived at Cincinnati, Ohio, and also at Louisville, Kentucky, is known. His son, William Wyatt, established himself in business at Louisville, Kentucky, and became a leading undertaker of that city, raising a large family and lived there until his death. Henry Wyatt at the time of his death was living at Cincinnati, Ohio,

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where he and his wife, Dorothy, are said to be buried, but the dates of their death are unknown to me at this time. That they were the parents of twelve children is known in the family, but the only names I have are:

1. David.
2. Joseph.
3. William.
4. Standfast.
5. Nancy.
6. Sarah.
7. Martha.
8. Sophia.
9. Hiram.



The Blake Family

The Blake family is a very ancient English family. The name is a corruption of Welsh ap Lake, from ap, signifying from, or son, and Lake—the son of Lake. Ap Lake was one of the knights of “Arthur’s Round Table.”

The name “Blake” is recorded in its present form in the *Hundred Rolls* of 1273, in which appears *Hans le Blake*. Robert de Blake was a resident of Calne, adjoining the family estates in Blakeland, in the reign of Edward III. Some of the families of Blake in America trace their lineage from Robert de Blakeland, 1286. Others have attempted to prove that William, son of Giles Blake, of Little Braddow, Essex, England, is identical with the William Blake who was baptized at Pitminster, England, 1594. This is shown later to be erroneous, as the William baptized at Pitminster, England, was the son of a William Blake. The foregoing items as to the origin of the family are gleaned from *The Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700*, compiled by Frank R. Holmes.

Francis E. Blake, of Boston, in 1898, published a most interesting book entitled “Increase Blake of Boston—His Ancestors and Descendants, with a Full Account of William Blake of Dorchester and His Five Children.”

In the chapter on “The Family in England,” Mr. Francis E. Blake says that he had corresponded with Edward J. Blake, of Crew-Kerne, Somerset (a descendant of John Blake, a brother of William of Pitminster), who in his endeavors to trace his own ancestry had made extensive researches, but without success in

The Milk Parlor

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been members of the Milk Parlor since its organization in 1880. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of their admission is given in parentheses. The names of those who have since died are given in italics.

1880
Mrs. J. W. Smith (1880)
Mrs. M. A. Jones (1880)
Mrs. E. C. Brown (1880)
Mrs. S. D. White (1880)
Mrs. T. G. Green (1880)
Mrs. R. H. Black (1880)
Mrs. Q. I. Grey (1880)
Mrs. P. O. White (1880)
Mrs. N. M. Black (1880)
Mrs. L. K. Grey (1880)
Mrs. J. L. White (1880)
Mrs. I. J. Black (1880)
Mrs. H. G. Grey (1880)
Mrs. F. D. White (1880)
Mrs. E. C. Black (1880)
Mrs. D. B. Grey (1880)
Mrs. C. A. White (1880)
Mrs. B. M. Black (1880)
Mrs. A. N. Grey (1880)

BLAKE

connecting, by any direct record, the Pitminster families with those of any other parish, but he believed with many others that there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to indicate that they were from Over Stowey, a parish not many miles from Pitminster.

Carrying out this idea, yet to be proven by record evidence, Mr. F. E. Blake gives the following items as to the Over Stowey families:

Humphrey Blake in the early part of the sixteenth century is found in Somersetshire. He became lord of the manor of Plainfield, in the parish of Over Stowey. The manor house is still standing, a portion of it evidently as originally built. He died in 1558. By his wife Agnes he had seven children. The second son Robert was grandfather of the renowned Admiral *Robert Blake*, after whom the British battleship "Blake" was named.

John Blake, born in 1521, succeeded to the manor of Plainfield. His wife was Jane, and they had seven children.

William Blake, the eldest son of John, by the will of his father was bequeathed lands in Over Stowey and elsewhere. No subsequent trace of him is found upon the parish registers, and he is the man who is supposed to have settled in Pitminster as stated below.

The Manor Rolls of Taunton, Somersetshire, show that a *William Blake* in 1586 bought lands in Pitminster. Of his birthplace and parentage nothing is known, but it is a natural inference that he is the William whose name appears on the register of that parish in 1588 and in subsequent years. He may too be the one who was buried in the same parish June 13, 1642. There is no record of his wife's name, but there was a widow *Anne Blake* buried there Aug. 14, 1644.

Mr. Francis E. Blake continues:

The Parish registers of Pitminster which begin in the year 1544, are in a very good state of preservation and from them the following items are obtained:

Anno Domino

BLAKE

1588. Grace Blake, daughter of Willm Blake was baptized the 9th day of February.
1592. Anne Blake, daughter of William Blake was baptized the third day of December.
1594. William Black, son of William Blake was Baptised the Xth day of July.
1597. John Black, son of William Blacke was Baptised the XIXth day of June.
1600. Ane Blaak, daughter of William Blaak was baptized the sixteenth day of October.
1603. Richard Blaak, son of William Blaak was baptized the seventeenth day of Aprill.

Note—This name is variously spelled on the Pitminster Register: Black, Blacke, Blaak, Blake.

Later on appear the following entries which must prove interesting to all descendants in America:

1617. *William Blake* was married to *Agnis Band* widow the xxiiiith day of September.
1618. John Blake, sonne of William Blake, and Ane Blake. William Blake was baptised the XXXth of August.
1620. William Blake sonne of William Blake was baptised the 6th of September.
1624. James Blake sonne of William Blake was baptised 27th April.

With this record from Pitminster before us, there cannot be a shadow of doubt that we have here the family of *William of Dorchester*. We know that he had a wife Agnes, and children John, Anne, William, and James, and to make the case still stronger, the age of the father at death, and also of three of the children, Anne, William, and James corresponds with the date of the baptism at Pitminster. No record has been found of the baptism of Edward, another son of William and Agnes.

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As in the foregoing chapter, so in the following sketches of William Blake, of Dorchester and following my own direct ancestral line to the first Moses Blake, born in 1706, I am indebted to Mr. Francis E. Blake, of Boston, for the facts, dates and items of the family historic interest, as set out in his book. It was my pleasure and satisfaction to have met Mr. Blake in Boston in the year 1899. Before that date we had carried on a most interesting correspondence regarding my attempts, and his successful help, in untangling my Blake family ancestral problem. All this before the publication of Mr. Blake's book in 1898. Where I have utilized his matter and have copied his wording it was because it was better expressed than I could do. It is rare for a genealogist to copyright his published researches (and Mr. Blake did not) thus granting full and free use of same to those interested in the same line of research.

WILLIAM BLAKE

*I. William Blake*² (William¹) was born in Pitminster, Somerset, England, in the year 1594, and was baptized there July 10, 1594. He was married at Pitminster, September 23, 1617, to Agnes Band, widow. It is now believed that she was the daughter of Hugh Thorne, of Pitminster, where the Parish Register records her baptism January 12, 1594; and was married to Richard Band, of Batherford. The following records sustain this contention:

Hugh Thorne of Pitminster, yeoman, by his will of 28th January, 1616, bequeathed £30 to his daughter Agnes, to be paid within four years of his decease (other children and wife also named).

Richard Band of Batherford by will March 1, 1616, made bequests to his father, brother and sister, naming his wife Agnes as residuary legatee. This will was probated January 8, 1621.

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No evidence has been found of William Blake's residence between the year 1624, when his son James was baptized at Pitminster, April 27th, and the year 1636, when he was found in America.

The records of Dorchester previous to 1632 are not preserved, and those of several subsequent years are very imperfect, but it is quite certain that if he had been in the town of Dorchester, or in New England prior to 1636, his name would somewhere appear. Mr. Francis E. Blake says:

In the absence of positive evidence it is reasonable to believe that he came to New England in the fall of 1635, or the early months of 1636, and remained at Dorchester, or Roxbury, making the acquaintance there of William Pynchon and others, who were considering a plan of settlement on the Connecticut River. Whether this supposition is correct or not he was with Mr. Pynchon on the 14th of May, 1636, at which time they with their associates drew up and signed the Articles of Association at Agawam, now Springfield, Massachusetts, which agreement is still preserved. It is quite a lengthy document and commences with these words: "May the 14th, 1636. Wee whose names are underwritten beinge by God's P'vidence ingaged together to make a Plantation at and over agaynst Ageam upon Conecticot, doe mutually agree to certayne articles and orders to be observed and kept by us and by our successors, etc." Then follow rules for location and distribution of lots and various necessary provisions for carrying on the plantation, and the record is attested by Mr. Pynchon and his associates: "We testify to the order above said being also the first adventurers and undertakers for this plantation."

(Signed) WILLIAM PYNCHON
MATHEW MITCHELL
HENRY SMITH
JEHUE BURR
WILLIAM BLAKE
EDMUND WOOD

THOMAS UFFORD
JOHN CABEL

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A facsimile of the above signatures in writing is given in Mr. F. E. Blake's book, who says: "The signature of Mr. Blake here closely agrees with his autograph on the Dorchester records and elsewhere, and leaves no doubt as to his identity."

The five men first named, including William Blake, were given authority to make assignment of lots and manage the general affairs of the settlement. The first allotment of land was made to Mr. Blake on the 14th of May, 1636:

It is ordered that William Blake shall have sixteen polls in bredth for his home lott and all the marish in breadth abuttinge at the end of it to the next high land and three acrs more in some other place.

How long William Blake retained his interest in Agawam is not known. There is no record extant of any sales made by the original owners. His name does not appear upon the records subsequent to the first business transacted there, as above set out, and judging from his business activity in Dorchester, commencing the following year, it is presumed that he had disposed of his interest in the new town of Agawam and returned to Dorchester.

A Coincidence—An interesting coincidence to the writer hereof connected with the founding of Agawam, now a part of the flourishing city of Springfield, Massachusetts, is the fact that two of the original owners and founders of Agawam, William Pynchon and William Blake, were respectively ancestors of my wife, Mary H. (Buckingham) Spangler, and myself, she being ninth in descent from William Pynchon and I tenth in descent from William Blake. The details of these lines of descent will appear later in this book. In this connection I am pleased to give here a brief sketch of the life of William Pynchon.

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William Pynchon

William Pynchon was born in England in 1590. He came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630, in the fleet with Winthrop. The records of Roxbury Church, of which his name is first, says he brought four children, Ann, Mary, John, and Margaret, and their mother with him. His wife, said to have been Anna, daughter of William Andrew, died in the first season, before the return of the ship in which they came, and after some years he married Frances, a grave matron of the Church of Dorchester.

He was Governor's Assistant and Treasurer 1632-34. In 1636 he was the leader and one of the founders of Agawam, Massachusetts, later named Springfield, so named, probably, from the place of his residence, near Chelmsford, in Old England. He was a man of great enterprise, and served as Governor of Springfield, 1641 to 1650. He was highly honored as Treasurer before he left the seacoast, and as counselor after, until his publication of his dangerous opinions, as to religion, which he had formed thirty years before. For this he suffered indignity in 1651, when his book was by the government ordered to be burned and he was ordered to appear before the court in Boston. Lest the same form of purification might reach to the author, in 1652 he went back to England, as more freedom was enjoyed in his native land. There he devoted himself to theological writing. Details of his religious controversy may be found in the letter in full to Sir H. Vane from Governor Endicott, and his Council of Assistants, in *Massachusetts Historical Collections* I, 35. At Wraisbury, on the Thames, near famous Runnymede in County Bucks, he died October, 1662, in his 72nd or 74th year, his wife having died there October 10, 1657. A very striking portrait in oil of William Pynchon hangs in the portrait gallery of Essex Institute at Salem, Massachusetts, a large sized photographic copy of which is in the possession of his Ohio descendant, Mrs. Spangler. None of Mr. Pynchon's

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children returned to England, but remained and became prominent citizens of Massachusetts, especially his son John, who became Governor's Assistant, for years, major of the Hampshire Regiment from its formation and later its colonel.

The daughter Mary, ancestress of Mary H. (Buckingham) Spangler, married Captain Elizur Holyoke, for whom the city of Holyoke was named. Four of this name had been graduated at Harvard and three at Yale by 1825.

Mr. Francis E. Blake says that there are good reasons for concluding that William Blake was in Dorchester earlier than indicated by the records there, but the first mention of his name is under date of January 2, 1637/38, when it is ordered that certain persons, including Mr. Blake, should have "confirmed to them the ground joyneing to there hoame lotts to the other pale allowing 3 goad for a highway," which certainly is evidence that he was already in possession of land for a dwelling, but the date of this first grant of a house lot does not appear.

In March, 1637/38, he shared in the division of the lands at the "Neck" (now South Boston), where for more than two hundred and fifty years some of his descendants were owners. In October, 1652, a committee was appointed by the town to "lay out a towne way by willyam blakes, which way Is thus appointed to run from the corner of willyam blakes garden to a stump on the side of a stony hill." (From *Record Commissioner's Report*, Vol. IV, p. 59.)

Mr. F. E. Blake says, from old deeds and plans examined, and other evidence that Mr. Blake lived on the eastern slope of Mount Bowdoin, perhaps not far from the corner of the present Bowdoin Street and Union Avenue, Boston.

"William Blake was made a freeman of the Colony, March 14, 1638/39, at which time to comply with the order of the General Court, he must have been a member of the church. There can be no doubt that he was a man of integrity, and above the average intelligence of his neighbors." He served in many important offices.

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James Savage in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. I, p. 193, says that William Blake joined the Artillery Company, 1646. This was *The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston*, a famous military organization, which has maintained itself and is in existence at the present time. William's elder brother John Blake, a merchant of Boston, and as Francis E. Blake says, "evidently a man of considerable influence and of high social standing in the town," joined the *Artillery Company* in 1642. *The Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy—First Families of America*, published in 1925, on p. 968 states that *William Blake*, born in England, and a founder of Agawam, Massachusetts, was a member of *The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company*.

In 1641 he was constable, selectman 1645-47 and 1651, on committee to build the "new meeting house." He seemed to be the "willing horse" in many quaint ways. For instance: "Bro. Blake and Bro. Howard are deseayed to buy a cow for Edward Brown." "William Blake is appointed to warne Thomas Andrews to daube the meeting house or else to take the fines that is due for not traininge of him."

His most important office was town clerk, to which he was chosen in 1656, according to this record:

At a Generall Town meeting the 23, 11, 56 Brother William Blake, the elder, was chosen Recorder for the towne of Dorchester and to attend the Select men from time to time to scribe and trascribe shuch orders and Records as should by them bee Committed vnto him and for that end wee the Select men doe order that the sayde william Blake doe take the towne Books or Booke into his hands and Keeping as likewise the mapp or mapps Conserninge the towne and Keepe them secueryly and not Deliuier the same to any but by order from some of the Select men.

At the same time he was chosen "Clerk of the writts for the County of Suffolk. For this important service his salary was fixed at the munificent sum of

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twenty shillings per year and be "rate free." This was continued from year to year. He held this office of Town Clerk up to about six weeks before his death. He died October 25, 1663. In the *Annals of Dorchester*, written by his great-grandson is this record:

1663

This year Died Mr. William Blake who had been Clerk of ye writs for ye County of Suffolk, & Recorder for ye Town near 8 years. He was also Clerk of ye Training band. He Died ye 25th of ye 8th mo. in ye 69th Year of his Age.

Mr. Blake left a will in which the first bequest was a gift to the town for repairing the burying ground. At a meeting of the selectmen, held September 12, 1664, a committee was appointed "to gett the burying place well and sufficiently to be fenced in, and are to demand of John Blake 20 shillings, given by his father in his last will and Testament to that end and vse."

In 1667 the treasurer's account shows that there had been received "from the Relicts of William Blake towards the repaiering the burying place" eighteen shillings.

The will of Mr. Blake evidently written by himself is still in existence in Boston, and a copy of the same is here given with the corrections and erasures made by him, and showing his ability clearly to express himself. As the date indicates this will was written nearly two years before his death.

The Will—This will of William Blake was evidently written by himself:

The last will and testament of William Blake (being of perfect memory and vnderstanding the good lord god be blessed and praised therefor) made the third day of September in the yeare one thousand six hundered sixtie and one as followeth.

Inprimis. my will is yt my body be desently buried in hope of a joyfull resurection at the last day;

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It I giue and bequeth vnto the towne of Dorchester twenty shillings to be bestowed for the repairing of the buriing *place* place soe y^t swine and other vermine may not annoy the graues of the saints: pvided it be repaired within one yeare after my decease: The rest of my land goods and and estate after my funerall expences and debts discharges; my will is and I doe giue and bequeth vnto my fiue children the one halfe of my lands goods and estates to be equally *devided* devided amongst them by equall portions: not that I *disrespect* ben and is

disrespect my eldest sonne, for he hath ⁺ soe dutifull a child vnto me as any of my Children, but because he hath least need of it and he hath no charge: The other halfe of my lands goods and estate I doe giue and bequeth vnto my beloued wife: who

her and doe make ⁺ sole executrix of this my last will and testament And I doe intreat my beloued brethren brother Edwarde Clapp and John Capen y^t they would be pleased to be the overseers of this my last will and testament to se y^t it be fulfilled and is yt my wife

pformed. finally my will ⁺ doe not dispose of any of her estate left her by this my last will and testament during the time of her life without the advice and Consent of my ouerseers and my foure sones or the maior maior parte of them; yet nevertheless in her last will she may dispose of it vnto whom shee please: In witness hereof I have herevnto sett my hand and seale In the psence of

WILLIAM BLAKE [SEAL]

JOHN CAPEN

JN^o MINOTT

Mem^od y^t these words in the 17 line, ben and is; and her in the 21 line and is y^t my wife in y^e 25 line were interlined before I set my hand vnto it.

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WILLIAM BLAKE.

Note—Words in italics stricken out in original.

This will was probated, and “an Inventory of all the goods and lands of William Blake of dorchester deceased taken the six of November Anno Dom 1663, aprised by William Sumner and James Humphrey” follows:

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis his waring aparell & money his purs	09	15	02
It his house and lands	154	15	00
It his cattell hey & swine	17	01	00
It by plat Spoones	01	06	00
It his pewter & brass	07	08	04
It his beding & shetes table Cloathes & pelow beers	17	18	00
It his books	01	12	00
It his aples & quenches & Indian Corne	02	18	00
It by tables Chests & bedsteds & other woden ware	03	03	06
It by Iron pots pans axes & pott hangers, sawes, harness, weges and other lumber	08	15	00

£224—12—00

WILLIAM SUMNER
JAMES HUMPHREY

	£	s.	d.
owing to the estat	03	10	00
debts owing from the estate	31	08	10
more owing from the estat	03	08	00

At a County Court held in Boston 29th January 1664 Mrs. Agnes Blake deposed that this is a true Inventory of the estate of the late William Blake her late husband to her best knowledg that when shee knows more she will discover it wch the Court allowed of

EDW RAWSON Recordr.

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Mr. Francis E. Blake comments on this:

Although the value of Mr. Blake's estate was not large, yet it compared well with the possessions of his neighbors. The simple manner of living of one of the principal men of the town is quite clearly indicated by this schedule of his property.

Of him James Savage says: "He was a very useful citizen."

Children of *William and Agnes (Band) Blake*:

1. John, baptized at Pitminster, England, August 30, died, at Boston, January 25, 1688-89.
2. Anne, baptized at Pitminster, England, August 30, 1618; died at Boston, July 12, 1681, "in the 63d year of her age."
3. William, baptized at Pitminster, England, September 6, 1620; died at Milton, Massachusetts, September 3, 1703, at the age of 83 years.
4. James, baptized at Pitminster, England, April 27, 1624; died at Dorchester, June 28, 1700, "aged 76."
5. Edward, place and date of birth unknown; supposed to be the youngest child; died at Milton, September 3, 1692.

The Dorchester church records give the following information as to the movements of Agnes, wife of William Blake after his death: "The 6(1)69/70 Sister Agnes Blake (ye wife of William Blake deceased) she having removed her dwelling to Boston was dismissed to Joyne to ye theird Church in Boston." The Boston church records show her admission. Her son John and only daughter Anne Leager resided in Boston. She evidently returned to Dorchester, for the records show that she died in Dorchester July 22, 1678. Mr. Francis E. Blake says: "It is to be regretted that no stones mark the graves of either of these worthy people, who were doubtless buried in the old cemetery in Dorchester, for the good order of which Mr. Blake was interested sufficiently to make the bequest above referred to. The graves of many of the Blake family are located in this cemetery, now at the corner of Stoughton and Boston streets.

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WILLIAM BLAKE²

II. *William Blake*² (William¹), son and third child of William Blake and Agnes (Band) Blake, was born in England, and baptized at Pitminster, Somerset, England, September 6, 1620, and came with his father to America.

There is no record of his marriage, and the surname of his first wife Anna is not known. The church records show the admission of "uxor William Blake" on April 25, 1652. She was living in 1680, but the date of her death is unknown. In 1660 he was one of those who received an allotment of lands in that part of the town of Dorchester, which, in 1662, was set off as Milton. In 1665 he sold to Thomas Davenport his "now dwelling house" with seventeen acres of land, and in the deed therefor the name of his wife Anna for the first time appears in the records. He probably removed in 1665 to Milton, where he owned a large farm on Brush Hill. In the Dorchester records there are some references to the "way leading over brushhill," near Mr. Blake's farm. He was active in the business affairs of Milton, and in the church organized in 1678. He served on the committee to build the new meetinghouse. He was a member of a military company, with the rank of sergeant: whether this was the artillery company is uncertain. He was a selectman of the town several years. He attained such prominence in his community that he was chosen Deputy to the General Court in 1680, 1683, 1690 and 1697. He was a farmer, and surely a carpenter as the records show: "12-2-1676 ther was granted to william Blake Sen^r libertie to gitt fine load of Clobord out of the Comon Swamp," and in 1681 to "get 1400 Clobords for his own vse." He appears to have been a close friend of Rev. Peter Thacher, a famous preacher of that place and time, who records: "Sargent Blake and myself went to my pasture and righted up the hedge," and later, "Sergent Blake agreed to ground sill my house and lay a double floor and new sleepers." He and his brother Edward, also prominent in public affairs were among

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the founders of the Milton church, and both were among Mr. Thacher's staunch supporters in the church.

Rev. Peter Thacher's journal contains many references to them:

June 28, 1680. This morning Goodman Tucker, the two Blakes came to give me thanks for my labors and to request me to settle among them.

September 11, Mr. Lawthrope came hither to see us. This morning we came to the ministerial house. The two Blakes lodged there all night to secure the goods.

That he was a good sport is shown by Rev. Thacher's diary of January, 1684: "Sargent Blake, Brother Clap, Mr. Taylor and I went out to see for deer, but saw none, and at our return we supped at Sarg^t Blake's."

It appears that his son William was enlisted as a soldier in King Philip's war and was enrolled in Captain Moseley's Company. In 1675 his father petitioned the council for the discharge of his son William from "ye service of ye countrey" on account of his bodily infirmities, probably incurred, as James Savage says "of the hardships of the Narragansett service." Nothing more is known of this (third) William Blake until 1690, when, undoubtedly cured of his former "bodily infirmities," he became a member of Captain John Withington's Company and embarked in the disastrous Canada Expedition, from which he never returned. Allusion to the "Canady" expedition and William Blake's part therein is made in connection with the Wyatt family history herein.

That Mr. Blake (William²) was authorized to keep an "ordinary" or inn is shown by the records of the county court, held December 4, 1682: "Upon consideration of the necessity of a house of entertainment for Travellers in the new road from Taunton et new Bristol Etra (et cetera) over brush hill William Blake of Milton is allowed to keepe an Ordinary until April next." Nothing more is known in regard to this occupation.

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Mr. Blake married a second wife Hannah (Tolman) Lyon, in Milton, November 22, 1693. She was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Tolman. By her first marriage in 1661 with George Lyon, who died in 1691, she had several children. She died in Dorchester, August 4, 1729, "in the 91st year of her age."

Mr. Blake died in Milton, September 3, 1703, "at the age of 83 years." His will, executed a few weeks before his death, made provision for the comfort of his "dear loving wife." He bequeathed the homestead and other property to his sons Nathaniel and Edward, and legacies to his son Samuel and daughters, Anne Gilbert, Mary Willis, Experience Carver, and Mehitable Briggs. His estate inventoried £343—6—0.

Children of William and Anna Blake were:

1. Samuel, born May 14, 1650, died in Taunton, 1719.
2. Anne, born March 7, 1651, died in infancy.
3. Anne, born March 6, 1652.
4. Mary, born March 20, 1654/55.
5. William, born February 22, 1656/57; lost in the Canada Expedition. 1690.
6. Nathaniel, born July 4, 1659, died October 5, 1720.
7. Edward³, born April 13, 1662, died 1737.
8. Experience, born June 17, 1665.
9. Agnes, born September 29, 1669.
10. Susan, born July 20, 1670, died May 4, 1676.
11. Mehitable, born April 2, 1673.

EDWARD BLAKE

III. Edward Blake³ (William², William¹), son of William and Anna Blake, was born in Dorchester, April 13, 1662. His residence was in Milton. June 26, 1696, he married Elizabeth Mory, a sister of his brother Nathaniel's wife, Mar-

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tha Mory. They were daughters of Walter Mory. Edward's occupation does not appear in any record. He died in 1737, aged seventy-five years. Six children were born to Edward and Elizabeth (Mory) Blake, *viz.*:

1. Anna, born April 7, 1697; married Mr. Sterns.
2. Edward, born July 22, 1698; married Elizabeth French, and had six children; residence Milton and Stoughton.
3. Aaron, born February 23, 1699/1700, died before 1733.
4. Mary, born January 13, 1701/02; unmarried in 1737.
5. Elizabeth, born April 5, 1704; married Mr. Belcher.
6. *Moses*⁴, born August 6, 1706.

MOSES BLAKE

*IV. Moses Blake*⁴ (Edward³, William², William¹), son and sixth child of Edward and Elizabeth (Mory) Blake, was born the 6th of August, 1706, in Milton, Massachusetts. He was a weaver and clothier, and resided at Milton. He was married to Hannah Horton, February 11, 1730/31.

Milton Church Records, of October 31, 1731, state that "Moses Blake owned the covenant and came under the watch and Discipline of ye Church." The date of the death of his wife Hannah Horton is not found of record, but by deed records it is shown that he had a second wife, a daughter of Solomon Bertens, of Rehoboth.

Taunton Deeds, Vol. XLVII, p. 55, reveal that "on May 31, 1743, Moses Blake, weaver of Milton, in ye County of Suffolk in ye Massachusetts Bay, and wife Hannah, sold to Robert Goff, of Rehoboth, blacksmith, by deed ten acres of land in Rehoboth, it being Hannah Bertens part set off to her by the deviders of her Honored Father's estate, Solomon Bertens."

Moses Blake died October 22, 1776. He was the father of several daughters, among them Susanna, Anna, Mary, and Hannah, and one son Moses Blake,

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but I have not found a public or printed record of them. A search for data concerning Solomon Bertens, father of Hannah has been without results, as has also the lineage of Hannah Horton, the first wife.

MOSES BLAKE

V. *Moses Blake*⁵ (Moses⁴, Edward³, William², William¹) was born at Milton, Massachusetts, son of Moses, but by which wife, and the date, is not now known. That he lived for a time in Providence, Rhode Island, and then in Rehoboth is shown by public records. Rehoboth had become the home of a number of the Blakes from Dorchester and Milton. His great-uncle, James Blake, of Dorchester, married a second wife, Elizabeth Hunt, in Rehoboth, September 17, 1695, and the second wife of the first Moses, possibly the mother of this Moses, Hannah Bertens, was the daughter of Solomon Bertens of Rehoboth.

Vol. IX, *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, p. 535, records a Mary Blake and Isiah Hunt, both of Rehoboth, married September 18, 1746. The first Moses had a daughter Mary.

The *Vital Records of Rhode Island* show that *Moses Blake*, of Providence, and *Sible Fuller*, of Rehoboth, were married October 21, 1752. Moses Blake was a joiner (cabinet and fine wood worker) and had a joiner's shop in Rehoboth, as shown by the following records (Book LXII, p. 193, *Taunton Deeds*):

I, Moses Blake, of Rehoboth, County of Bristol, Massachusetts Bay, in consideration of 15 pounds, paid by Caleb Fuller of Rehoboth, ferryman, convey and confirm unto him my joyners shop situate in Rehoboth, being near the place called Fuller's Ferry.

Nov. 25, 1775.

MOSES BLAKE
SIBEL BLAKE

Taunton Deeds, Vol. LVIII, p. 88, April 21, 1767, also gives this record:

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Moses Blake of Rehoboth, joiner, for £15 paid by Caleb Fuller of Rehoboth, ferryman, sells a joiner's shop in Rehoboth near place called Fuller's Ferry, and is 16 ft. one way and 18 ft. the other, and also the land on which said shop stands, and to extend 10 ft. to South, and 18 ft. to East from said shop &c.

Acknowledged at Bristol, November 26, 1777.

In a conveyance by Caleb Fuller to Moses' son, Josiah, which will be recited later under head of "Josiah Blake," an exception is made of "a small dwelling-house in possession of "Heirs of Moses Blake and Spence Beers." This deed is dated April 28, 1781, and indicates that Moses Blake had died previous to that date. Arnold's *Vital Records*, Vol. X, p. 227, gives us this: "Sibball Blake, wife of Moses, died Aug. 13, 1785 (from records of the Congregational Church on west side of river)." Arnold's *Collections*, p. 534, gives this record of the births of children of *Moses Blake* and *Sibel*, his wife:

Josiah		December 30, 1753
Hannah		October 8, 1757
Benjamin		March 26, 1760
Molley		April 17, 1762
David		February 13, 1764
Joseph	} evidently twins	{ March 17, 1766
Dolle		{ March 17, 1766
Cyrel		September 10, 1769
Simeon		August 13, 1771

Of the above, *Hannah*, who evidently was named after her father's mother, one of the two wives of Moses, the first; *Benjamin*, who was probably the Benjamin Blake, a private in Colonel Elliott's Regiment, in 1776. Vol. X, p. 436, records: Benjamin Blake and Sarah Appleton married, January 5, 1777, Trinity Church, Newport; Molly, who married Joshua Tucker (see Arnold's *Collec-*

BLAKE

tions, p. 758, where she is designated "Molly Blake of Moses) his wife"; *Joseph, Cyrel* and *Simeon*, no record except as noted has been found.

Of Josiah Blake, a Revolutionary soldier, of many enlistments, migratory habits and long life, a very full history is herein given.

David Blake had an interesting career, and died a very old man in Ohio; a sketch of him follows later.

Dolle Blake, the twin of Joseph, has left no record, unless it is this: A *Dorothy* Blake and Jonathan Read, of Rehoboth, were married in 1785. The names of Dolly and Dorothy were frequently used interchangeably by and of the same person. This was the case with Dorothy Blake, daughter of Josiah, who became the wife of Henry Wyatt. In signing deeds with her husband, Henry, she sometimes signed "Dorothy" and sometimes "Dolly." Possibly the name Dolle was meant for Dolly. I got this clue from Mr. F. E. Blake, of Boston, the Blake family historian, in a letter to me of October 29, 1896, in which he stated that a Mr. Edgecomb, of Boston, had sought "information relative to Dorothy Blake, who had married Jonathan Reed, in Rehoboth, in 1785." As Dolle, daughter of Moses and Sibel Blake, was nineteen years of age in 1785, she seems to fit in as the bride of Jonathan Read.

Excepting in the family of Moses Blake, of Rehoboth, and his son, I have nowhere else found the name of Dorothy bestowed upon a daughter of the tribe.

JOSIAH BLAKE

Soldier of the Revolution

*Josiah Blake*⁶ (Moses⁵, Moses⁴, Edward³, William², William¹) was born at Seconk in Rehoboth, Bristol County, Massachusetts, now East Providence, and a part of the present city of Providence, Rhode Island, on the 30th day of December, 1753, the son of Moses and Sibel (Fuller) Blake. He evidently was named

BLAKE

after his mother's father, Josiah Fuller. Of his youth and early manhood there is no record. We may presume that as the eldest child and son in a large family he assisted his father in the joiner shop near Fuller's Ferry. His son (by second wife, Judith), Dr. John Lyon Blake, states in a letter shown herein later that Josiah lived for a time in the family of Captain John Lyon, a sea captain, of Rehoboth, which explains his early and first romance. He was married three times. No record is found of the first marriage. The tradition among the Ohio and other descendants is that this marriage was an elopement with Betsey Lyon, who died shortly after the birth of a daughter.

Betsey Lyon was a daughter of John Lyon, afterwards a captain in the war of the Revolution. This name Betsey Lyon persists in the family tradition. Josiah named the child Dorothy, possibly after his little sister Dorothy, or Dolle Blake.

The first time Josiah's name appears in a public record, excepting his birth, is when he became a "minute man," and marched at the "Lexington Alarm." He was then past twenty-one years of age. This service is recorded in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Vol. II, p. 228, of *Revolutionary War Service*, as follows:

Josiah Blake—

Appears with rank of private on Lexington Alarm Roll of Capt. Phaniel Bishops's Co. which marched on the Alarm of April 19, 1775 from Rehoboth. Residence, Rehoboth. Length of service 8 days.

This brief service was forgotten by Josiah when he made his application for pension fifty-seven years later, as a citizen of Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont. That he was not present when the "embattled farmers" fired the shot, on Lexington green, that "was heard round the world," was no fault of his, for he

BLAKE

"marched with his company" of minute men. His further service as a Massachusetts soldier, as shown by the aforesaid records, follows:

Josiah Blake—

Appears with rank of private on muster roll of Capt. John Perry's Co. Col. Timothy Walker's Regt. dated August 1, 1775. Time of enlistment May 1, 1775. Time of service 3 mos. 1 week 1 day. Residence Rehoboth. (Vol. XVI, p. 2.)

Appears with rank of Private on Company Return of Capt. Perry's Co. Col. Walker's Regt. dated Oct. 6, 1775. Residence, Rehoboth. (Vol. LVI, p. 136.)

Appears among signatures to an order for bounty Coat or its equivalent in money, due for the Eight months Service in 1775 in Capt. Perry's Co. Col. Walker's (23d) Regt. dated Camp Roxbury Oct. 26, 1775. Payable to Lieut John Paine. (Vol. LVII, File 14.)

Appears with rank of Private on Muster and Pay Roll of Capt. Loring Lincoln's Co. Lt. Col. Flagg's Regt. Marched to Bennington on the alarm in 1777. Length of service, 5 days. Residence Leicester. (Vol. XXI, p. 34.)

Appears with rank of Private on Muster and Pay Roll of Capt. Josiah White's Co. Col. Cushing's Regt. Enlisted Sept. 5, 1777. Discharged, Nov. 29, 1777. Length of service 3 mos 4 days (travel included). Raised for 3 mos. to reinforce Northern Army under Gen. Gates. Roll sworn to in Worcester Co.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

BOSTON, April 12, 1895.

I certify the foregoing to be true abstracts from the Record Index to the Revolutionary War Archives deposited in this office.

Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.

[SEAL]

WM. M. OLIN,
Secretary.

BLAKE

In addition to his service as a soldier from Massachusetts, from Rehoboth and from Leicester, we find that the migratory habit, which we shall see was a part of his make-up throughout life, led him across the river from Rehoboth into Providence, where he enlisted in the Rhode Island Line about the 1st of February, 1776, for one year, in Captain Benjamin Hoppin's Company of Colonel Christopher Lippett's Regiment. In this company he held the rank of orderly sergeant for the year of his enlistment. Vol. XII, p. 110, *Vital Records of Rhode Island*, records:

Josiah Blake, Sergeant—

Captain Hoppin's Company Col. Lippett's Regiment, on Company Pay Roll Sept 1776.

Among the application papers of Josiah Blake for Revolutionary War pension, which will be given in full hereinafter appears this affidavit:

I, John Cowen of Tolland in the County of Tolland and State of Connecticut, of lawful age, testify and say that in the month of March 1776, Josiah Blake then of Providence, State of Rhode Island, now of Hartland in the County of Windsor, in the State of Vermont, who had enlisted some time before into the company of Capt. Benjamin Hoppin of Providence belonging to the Regiment commanded by Col. Christopher Lippett, joined S'd company at Providence, and continued faithfully to serve therein from said month of March until or about the 20th of Jany. 1777 when he was honorably discharged as this deponent verily believes, at which time the deponent was Ensign and s'd Blake was Sergeant, and further the deponent saith not. Tolland July 8, 1825.

(Sgd.) JOHN COWEN

BLAKE

Personally appeared John Cowen, the above named deponent, and made solemn oath that the foregoing deposition by him subscribed, witnesses the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Before me CALVIN WILLEY
Justice of Peace.

I certify that the above John Cowen sustains a fine character.
(Sgd) C. WILLEY.

The following extracts from the affidavit of Josiah Blake, in his pension application, are unique and quaint and give an old man's recollections, fifty-seven years after, of his services as a soldier. Having been sworn, he says he "enlisted at Roxbury near Boston in April or the first of May 1775 into Captain John Perry's Company Col. Walkers regiment, and his Lieuts were Payne and Walker that he enlisted for eight months and that he continued to serve in said Company for and during the term of said enlistment until his discharge at Roxbury. . . . The services which he rendered, were in building a Fort at Roxbury, and in guarding Dorchester Hights; that he again enlisted into the regiment commanded by Col. Christopher Lippett, in Capt. Benjamin Hoppen's Company, Lieuts Tuttelett and John Cowen, Ensigns in the Rhode Island line towards the first of February 1776 for the term of one year, and that he acted as an Orderly Sergeant in s'd company during s'd year and that he was occupied a part of that time in building a fort at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, and that afterwards during the same year he went with said company to New York and was at the battle of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and that he received at the battle of Trenton one bullet through his hat and two through his pack; that he was discharged at Morristown honorably and in writing; that Lieut. John Cowen served in s'd company as

BLAKE

his Lieut. or ensign during the whole of said year, That he enlisted again as a Volunteer into the Company of Capt. Lamb some time in August 1777, Lieuts. names not recollected, and that he resided at the time of his enlistment and entering the service in Linster, County of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts; that he marched forthwith with said company to Bennington, in the State of Vermont, and arrived there the next day after the battle at the place, and before the dead were buried. He further says that he with Capt. Lamb's company followed on after the enemy and was at the battle of Stillwater against the forces of Burgoine, and followed the enemy until his final capture at Saratoga, and he then "went with s'd company, who followed the enemy, down to White Plains," and was then discharged sometime in December 1777, and that his whole service at this time was about 5 months; and that he was a minute man in Rhode Island and for two months in actual service at Howland's Ferry at and about the time of the taking of Gen'l Prescott by Gen'l or Col. Barton; and that for many months he was held as a minute man and ready for service when called, but that he has no documentary or other evidence living, by which to prove these services, and that in the whole of actual service he says twenty eight months."

Counting his services in Rhode Island as a minuteman, as sworn to by him in his pension affidavit, the military Revolutionary War services of Sergeant Josiah Blake ended sometime in 1778. After this he resided several years at Providence, as stated in his pension papers. Josiah Blake next appears in the records in 1781. In *Taunton Deeds*, Vol. LX, p. 240, we find that Caleb Fuller (who was a brother of Josiah Blake's mother, Sibel Fuller) conveys to Josiah Blake sixteen acres of land in Rehoboth and a ferry. In the same Vol. LX, on p. 242, of *Taunton Deeds* (Taunton was the county seat of Bristol County, Massachusetts) we find that Josiah Blake, then a resident of Leister (where he in

BLAKE

1777 enlisted twice in his Revolutionary War services) mortgaged the sixteen acres conveyed as above to him by Caleb Fuller, as follows:

I, Josiah Blake of Leister, in the County of Worcester, in consideration of 3000 Spanish milled Dollars, by Caleb Fuller of Providence, ferryman do give sell and convey to Caleb Fuller and his heirs a certain tract of land situate in Rehoboth containing 16 acres more or less with buildings thereon, bounded northerly by road that leads from Fuller's Ferry easterly on land of *Lemuel Wyatt*, except a small dwelling house now in possession of Moses Blake and Spencer Beers.

This mortgage was delivered May 16, 1781. It was payable in six years, but was paid, and discharged on the margin of the record July 18, 1782. Josiah was still a widower in May, 1781, as no wife's name is signed to the mortgage.

In "Intentions of Marriage," Mr. Arnold, on p. 424, records as follows:

Josiah Blake of Rehoboth and Judith Lyon of Lister, Sept. 1, 1781.

After thus publishing the banns in Rhode Island we find the migratory Josiah in Massachusetts, at Leicester, eight days later, apparently the residence place of the lady, also filing intentions, as follows: "In the intentions of Marriages, Sept. 8, 1781, Josiah Blake of Rehoboth and *Mrs.* Judith Lyon of Leicester."

Then in the records of marriages is: "Sept. 27, 1781, Josiah Blake of Providence and Judith Lyon of Leicester."

My authority for the foregoing is a letter to Mr. Francis E. Blake, as follows:

LEICESTER, Mar. 30th, 1897.

Francis E. Blake.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of 29th duly received and contents noted. After a careful search of the records I find only the following entries,

BLAKE

viz.: In the intentions of marriage, the following, Sept. 8, 1781, Josiah Blake of Rehoboth & Mrs. Judith Lyon of Leicester. In the records of marriages, is, Sept. 27, 1781, Josiah Blake of Providence and Judith Lyon of Leicester. I find that Washburn in his *History of Leicester* makes no reference to a family by the name of Lyon or of Blake. The supposition might be that Mrs. Lyon was a widow that was visiting or working here for the time being. Washburn does not mention Blake as having enlisted in the Revolutionary Army from this town, though his list of the Soldiers of that time is incomplete. The fee inclosed was ample. Thanks.

Very Truly yours,
HENRY C. EVANS, Town Clerk.

Mr. Francis E. Blake sent me the above original letter, with this indorsement on the back thereof:

The fact that "Washburn" does not name a family does not afford convincing proof of the correctness of his researches. I presume this town clerk did not find any Lyon on record except this one, but it may be that she was with relatives. However you have the marriage. The prefix *Mrs.* is not to be construed as referring to a widow, as some Clerks, or ministers of that and earlier date called all females "Mrs." unless they could be designated as widows.

F. E. B.

In the Census of 1790, the first census of the United States authorized by Congress, in the Massachusetts volume appears Josiah and his second wife Judith. They continued in Leicester, Massachusetts, but a brief time, for we find them in Rehoboth the following year selling Josiah's property there, as shown by *Taunton Deeds*, Vol. LXII, p. 193, in which on the 20th of August, 1782, "Josiah Blake of Rehoboth, yeoman," conveys "to Daniel Comstock in ye town of Killingly in ye County of Windham in ye State of Connecticut, and Jacob Comstock of Pomfret, in said Windham" all and every thing "which he had before mortgaged to Caleb Fuller, which included all his holdings in Rehoboth,

BLAKE

excepting the "small dwelling house and land heretofore sold to Moses Blake and Spencer Beers." This deed to the two Comstocks conveys "also all my rights to lower Ferry known as Fuller's Ferry." His wife Judith Blake releases her dower.

The deed is signed.

JOSIAH BLAKE
JUDITH BLAKE.

The two witnesses are

JOHN LYON
SUSANAH LYON.

These witnesses are without doubt the father and mother of Judith (Lyon) Blake, and also of Betsey Lyon, the first wife of Josiah Blake, for Betsey Lyon and Judith Lyon were sisters, and daughters of Captain John Lyon, of whom I hope later in this book to record a personal sketch.

STATE OF VERMONT }
COUNTY OF WINDSOR } SS.

On the 25th day of July 1832 personally appeared before the Court of Probate, holden at Hartland within and for the District of Hartford and State of Vermont, Josiah Blake, a resident of s'd Hartland in the s'd County of Windsor—aged seventy-two years—who, being first sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress passed June 7th, 1832: That he enlisted at Roxbury near Boston in the State of Massachusetts in April or the first of May 1775 into Captain John Perry's company, which was attached to Col. Walker's regiment and his Lieuts. names were Payne and Walker, and that at the time of his enlistment he resided at Seconk in the County of Bristol and state last aforesaid, and that he enlisted for eight months and had been at s'd Roxbury acting in the capacity of a volunteer one month before his said enlistment, and that he continued to serve in s'd company for and during the term of s'd eight months and was discharged at s'd

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
57 SOUTH EAST ASSEMBLY AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607

Dear Sir:

Enclosed

is a copy of

the report

of the work done during the past year. I hope you will find it of interest. The work was done under the direction of Professor [Name] and myself. It was supported by the National Science Foundation and the University of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Faint, illegible text block containing the main body of the letter]

Very truly yours,

[Faint, illegible signature]

BLAKE

Roxbury at the expiration of that period; that he believes he had a written discharge but if he had it has long since been lost and is now out of his knowledge and control. The services which he rendered at this place were in building a fort at Roxbury and in guarding Dorchester Heights—that (he) has enquired at Roxbury for proof of the service but could not find any person or record to show it: that he again enlisted into the regiment commanded by Col. Christopher Lippett, in Capt. Benjamin Hopping or Hoppen's company, Lieuts. Tuttelett and John Cowen Ensigns in the Rhode Island line, towards the first of February 1776 for the term of one year and that he acted as an orderly Sergeant in s'd company during s'd year and that he was occupied a part of that time in building a fort at Newport in the State of Rhode Island, and that afterwards during the same year he went with s'd company to New York and was at the battle of White Plains, Trenton and Princeton, and that he received at the battle of Trenton one bullet through his hat and two through his pack; that he was discharged at Morristown—honorably and in writing as he believes—but does not now know where his discharge is; that Lieut. John Cowen served in s'd company as his Lieut. or ensign during the whole of said year as will appear by his deposition hereto appended, and he further states that at the time of his s'd last mentioned enlistment and at the time he entered the service he resided at Providence in the State of Rhode Island.

That he enlisted again as a volunteer into the company of Capt. Lamb some time in August 1777, Lieut's., names not recollected, and that he resided at the time of his enlistment and entering the service in Linster, in the County of Worcester and State of Massachusetts; that he marched forthwith with s'd company to Bennington in the State of Vermont and arrived there the next day after the battle at the place and before the dead were buried. He further says that he with Capt. Lamb's company followed on after the enemy and was at the battle of stillwater with the forces of Burgoine and followed the enemy until his final capture at Saratoga, and he then went with s'd company who fol-

BLAKE

lowed the enemy down to White Plains and was there discharged sometime in December in the year 1777, but he has lost his written discharge if he ever had one; that he has made some enquiry in Massachusetts but can find no person alive who can testify to the services rendered under s'd enlistment and that his whole service at this time was about five months; and that he was a minute man in Rhode Island and for two months in actual service at Howlands Ferry at and about the time of the taking of Gen'l. Prescott by Gen'l. or Col. Barton; and that for many months he was held as a minute man and ready for service when called, but that he has no documentary or other evidence living by which to prove these services, and that in the whole of actual service he says twenty-eight months.

He further states that he was born at Seconk in the State of Massachusetts in the year 1759, December 30th as they tell him, and his birth is there recorded as they tell also, and that he resided after the revolutionary war at Providence some years and afterwards resided some years in the State of Maine, but has resided in Hartland, Windsor County and State of Vermont for the last twenty-eight years, and he hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity (except the present) and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State. (Sgd) JOSIAH BLAKE.

Sworn and subscribed to
the day and year aforesaid.

(Sgd) L. A. MARSH, Register.

And the said Court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter and after putting the interrogatories prescribed by the War Department, that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier and that he served as he states, and the court further certifies that it appears to them that Samuel Delano, who has signed the preceding certificate, is a resident in Hartford and that Peter Gilson who signed the foregoing deposition is a resident in Hartford and is a creditable person and that their statements are entitled to credit.

BLAKE

I, Lyndon A. Marsh, Register of the Court of Probate of the District of Hartford do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said court in the matter of the application of Josiah Blake for a pension.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this 25th day of July, A. D. 1832.

[SEAL]

(Sgd) L. A. MARSH, Register.

I, John Cowen of Tolland in the County of Tolland and State of Connecticut, of lawful age, testify and say that in the month of March 1776 Josiah Blake then of Providence, State of Rhode Island, now of Hartland in the County of Windsor in the State of Vermont, who had enlisted some time before into the company of Capt. Benjamin Hoppins of Providence belonging to the regiment commanded by Col. Christopher Lippert, joined s'd company at Providence and continued faithfully to serve therein from said month of March until or about the 20th of Jany 1777 when he was honorably discharged as this deponent verily believes, at which time the deponent was Ensign and s'd Blake was Sergeant, and farther the deponent saith not. Tolland July 8th, 1825.

(Sgd) JOHN COWEN.

TOLLAND COUNTY, TOLLAND, July 8th, 1825.

Personally appeared John Cowen the above named deponent and made solemn oath that the foregoing deposition by him subscribed witnesses the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Before me

CALVIN WILLEY,
Justice of Peace.

I certify that the above named John Cowen sustains a fine character.

(Sgd) C. WILLEY.

TOLLAND COUNTY }
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE } ss.

I, Jeremiah Parish, Clerk of the County Court for Tolland County in the State of Connecticut, do certify that Calvin Wiley, Esq., before

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is noted that the economy is showing signs of recovery, but that inflation remains a serious problem. The government has taken steps to control inflation, but these measures have had limited success. The report also discusses the political situation, noting that the government is facing opposition from various groups. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's economic and political situation. It provides a detailed analysis of the country's economic performance, including a discussion of the country's trade balance and the impact of international trade on the economy. The report also discusses the country's political system, including a discussion of the role of the government and the opposition.

BLAKE

whom the foregoing affidavit was taken and authenticated is duly inrolled as a Justice of the Peace in and for said Tolland County duly appointed and legally authorized to discharge the various duties of said office.

In testimony whereof I have subscribed my name and affixed the public seal of said Court at Tolland in said County this 8th day of July A. D. 1825. (Sgd) JEREMIAH PARISH, Clerk.

STATE OF VERMONT }
WINDSOR COUNTY } ss.

On the 25th day of July 1832 personally appeared Peter Gillson of Hartland in the County of Windsor and State of Vermont, a creditable witness, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say: that I have been acquainted with Josiah Blake of s'd Hartland for thirty years; that I have lived his near neighbor during that period; that I have always understood and have never heard it contradicted that s'd Blake was a revolutionary soldier during the war of the revolution, and that he is a man of truth and that his declaration is entitled to full credit, and further the deponent saith not. (Sgd) PETER GILSON.

Sworn and subscribed to before me

(Sgd) IRA RAYMOND,

Judge of the Court of Probate.

I, Samuel Delano, a clergyman, residing in Hartland in the County of Windsor and State of Vermont, hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Josiah Blake, who has sworn and subscribed to the above declaration, that I believe him to be seventy-two years of age; that he is reputed, and believed in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the revolution, and that I concur in that opinion.

(Sgd) SAMUEL DELANO.

Sworn and Subscribed this 10th day of August 1832.

(Sgd) WALTER PALMER,
Justice of Peace.

BLAKE

STATE OF VERMONT } WOODSTOCK County Clerk's Office
 WINDSOR COUNTY } ss. August 18, 1832.

I, Benjamin Swan, Clerk of Windsor County Court, do hereby certify that Walter Palmer is one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said county and that above is his signature.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix the Seal of said Court and subscribe my name the day and year last above.

[SEAL] (Sgd) BENJ. SWAN.

Endorsement on Jacket
 Vermont 9461—Maine 9461

Josiah Blake of Windsor in the State of Vermont who was a pr. and Sergt in the company commanded by Captain Hopkins of the Regt commanded by Col. Walker in the Mass and R. I. Militia.

Private 12 months	\$40.00
Sergeant 12 months	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$100.00

Inscribed on the Roll of Vermont at the rate of 100 Dollars 00 cents per annum, to commence on the 4th day of March 1831.

Certificate of Pension issued on the 21 day of May 1833 and sent to pensioner, Hartford, Vermont.

Arrears to the 4th of March 1833	\$200.00
Semiannual allowance ending 4th Sept. 1833	50.00
	<hr/>
	\$250.00

APPLICATION FOR WIDOW'S PENSION

By Sarah Blake, Widow of Josiah Blake, Soldier, Revolutionary War

STATE OF MAINE }
 PENOBSOT Co. } ss.

I, Nathan Weston, Jr., Clerk of all the Judicial Courts in said County, certify that Rufus G. Kelloch, Esquire, is and was at the date

BLAKE

of his certificate an acting Justice of the Peace in and for our County of Aroostook as appears by the paper hereto annexed, that he is and was duly commissioned and qualified to act as such; and that the signature on the paper annexed purporting to be his is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the Seal of the Supreme Judicial Court for said State this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

(Sgd) NATHAN WESTON, JR.,
Clerk.

[SEAL]

Declaration

In order to obtain the benefits of the 2nd Section of the Act of 3rd February 1853.

STATE OF MAINE }
COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK } ss.

On this 23rd day of May, A. D. 1853 personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace for the said County Sarah Blake Aged Seventy-two years, a resident of township 11, Range 5th Aroostook in said County, who, first being sworn according to law, doth on her oath declare that she resides one hundred forty one miles from any place where a court of record is holden, and that said Court is only holden at such place twice in the year; that she is too infirm to travel such a great distance; that no Judge of any Court of Record resides nearer to her than Bangor, which is one hundred and forty one miles from her residence and it is out of her power to procure the attendance of any such Judge at her residence, wherefore she trusts that this her Declaration before me the said Justice will be received and acted upon as if it were before a Court of Record, and accordingly she makes the following Declaration in order to obtain the benefits of the provision made by the Act of Congress, passed on the 3rd day of February 1853 granting pensions to widows of persons who served during the Revolutionary War; that she is the widow of Josiah Blake, who was a soldier of the Revolution of the rank of Sergeant and drew a pension from the United States

BLAKE

at the rate of one hundred dollars per annum which was payable to him at the Maine Agency, and for the particulars of his service she respectfully refers to the proofs upon which he was pensioned.

She further declares that she was married to the said Josiah Blake on the thirty-first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and twenty; that her said husband died on the fourteenth day of July in the year eighteen hundred and forty; that she was not married to him prior to the 2nd of January, eighteen hundred, but at the time above mentioned. She further declares that she is now a widow.

(Sgd) SARAH BLAKE.

Sworn to and subscribed on the day and year above written, before me and I certify that the statements made in said Declaration respecting the Courts, respecting her infirmity as disabling her from a long journey and her inability to procure the attendance of a Judge of a Court of Record, the nearest of whom resides the distance stated from her residence, are true according to my own knowledge. I also know the said Sarah Blake as the reputed widow of Josiah Blake, a Revolutionary pensioner, and I have no interest in this claim nor concern in the prosecution of it.

(Sgd) RUFUS G. KELLOCH,
Justice of the Peace.

I, John L. Blake of Farmington in the County of Franklin and State of Maine, of lawful age, depose and say: That Josiah Blake late of Phillips in the county and state aforesaid, deceased, was my father; that he died at my dwellinghouse in the said town of Phillips, on the fourteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, leaving a widow who still survives him; and I further state that my said father resided in my house in said Phillips for about six years next preceding his death, prior to which time he had resided in the State of Vermont for many years.

(Sgd) JOHN L. BLAKE.

FRANKLIN, ss., August 29, 1853.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

I. A. LINSCOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

BLAKE

I, John Toothaker of Phillips in the County of Franklin and State of Maine, of lawful age, depose and say; That I was well acquainted with Josiah Blake, late of said Phillips, deceased, while he was a resident of said Phillips; that he died at the house of his son John L. Blake in said Phillips on the 14th day of July A. D., 1840, and that during his life I lived a near neighbor to him. (Sgd) JOHN TOOTHAKER.

FRANKLIN, ss., August 29, 1853.

Subscribed and sworn to before me.

(Sgd) I. A. LINSOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MAINE }
COUNTY OF FRANKLIN } ss.

August 29th, 1853. Subscribed and sworn to before me, and I certify that the said John L. Blake and John Toothaker, are well known to me and are entitled to full credit. I have no interest in the result of this claim and no concern in the prosecution of it in any way whatever.

(Sgd) I. A. LINSOTT,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF MAINE }
PENOBSCOT } ss.

I, Nathan Weston, Jr., Clerk of the Judicial Courts of said County certify that I. A. Linscott, Esquire, is and was at the date of his certificate an acting Justice of the Peace in and for our county of Franklin, duly commissioned and qualified to act as such, and that the signatures to this paper purporting to be his are genuine.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Supreme Judicial Court for said State, this third day of September A. D. 1853.

(Sgd) NATHAN WESTON, JR.,
Clerk.

[SEAL]

BLAKE

Extracts from the records of the town of Hartland, County of Windsor and State of Vermont, found on the 495 page of the third volume of the town proceedings of said Hartland and the record of marriages, to wit:

STATE OF VERMONT }
WINDSOR COUNTY }SS.

Be it remembered that at Hartland and in said County, this thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty, Josiah Blake and Sarah Fergurson both of said Hartland were duly joined in marriage by me.

(Sgd) ELIHU LUCE,
Chief Justice of Windsor County.

Recorded May thirty-first, eighteen hundred twenty.

By S. PERSON, T. Clerk.

STATE OF VERMONT

Town Clerks Office Hartland, July 8th, 1853.

I hereby certify that I am Clerk of the town of Hartland aforesaid and that the above is a true copy from the records of said town in my office, with the exception of the date which are expressed on said record in fair legible words and figures as follows:

STATE OF VERMONT }
WINDSOR COUNTY }SS.

Be it remembered that at Hartland in said county this 31st day of May, A. D. 1820, Josiah Blake and Sarah Fergurson, both of said Hartland, were duly joined in marriage by me.

(Sgd) ELIHU LUCE,
Chief Justice of Windsor County.

Recorded May 31st, 1820 by S. PERSON, T. Clerk.

1888

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York
the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for
the year ending on the 31st day of December 1888.

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January 1889.

Attest: I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified
Notary Public in and for the State of New York,
do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is
a true and correct copy of the original as the same
presents itself to me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and seal at New York, this 1st day of January 1889.

Notary Public in and for the State of New York
My Commission Expires on the 31st day of December 1890.

Notary Public
New York

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York
the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for
the year ending on the 31st day of December 1888.

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January 1889.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and seal at New York, this 1st day of January 1889.

Notary Public in and for the State of New York
My Commission Expires on the 31st day of December 1890.

Notary Public
New York

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York
the sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for
the year ending on the 31st day of December 1888.

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January 1889.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and seal at New York, this 1st day of January 1889.

Notary Public in and for the State of New York
My Commission Expires on the 31st day of December 1890.

Notary Public
New York

BLAKE

STATE OF VERMONT }
WINDSOR COUNTY } ss.

Town Clerk's Office, Hartland, July 8, 1853.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the town records of the town of Hartland, with the exception named in the above certificate.

Attest: (Sgd) E. M. STOCKER, Town Clerk.

STATE OF VERMONT }
WINDSOR COUNTY } ss.

HARTLAND, July 8, 1853.

Personally appeared the above named E. M. Stocker and made oath to the truth of the above certificate signed by him.

Before me (Sgd) ALBERT B. BURK,
Justice of Peace.

STATE OF VERMONT }
WINDSOR COUNTY } ss.

I, Norman Williams, Clerk of the County Court of the County of Windsor in the State of Vermont, do hereby certify that Albert B. Burk was, at the date of the paper writing to which this is attached, and still is, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, duly qualified to administer oaths and take the acknowledgment of deeds and that his signature foregoing is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of said Court, at Woodstock, in said County of Windsor this 18 day of July A. D. 1853. (Sgd) NORMAN WILLIAMS, Clerk.

[SEAL]

(ENDORSEMENT ON JACKET)

MAINE—2530

Sarah Blake, widow of Josiah Blake who served in the Revolutionary War (Mass and RdI.) as a private and serg't.

Inscribed on the Roll at the rate of One Hundred Dollars per annum, to commence on the 3rd of February, 1853.

Certificate of Pension issued the 19th day of October, 1853 and sent to George B. Moody, Bangor, Me.

BLAKE

Having sold all his possessions, as he supposed, in Rehoboth, Josiah Blake absolutely drops out of the records in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and from all knowledge of any of his family including his daughter Dorothy. He was reported or supposed to be dead, for on March 1, 1805, more than twenty-two years after he had sold his Rehoboth property to the Comstocks of Connecticut, we find this last mention of his name: *Taunton Deeds*, Vol. LXXXV, p. 127: Henry Wyatt, and Dorothy his wife, *in her own right* for \$18 paid by Elizabeth Nightingale, of Providence, widow of Joseph Nightingale, Esq., late of Providence, quitclaims all right, title and interest in a lot of land in Rehoboth near Bridge on Seconet River, called India bridge, and is bounded every way on land of said Elizabeth, or heirs of Joseph Nightingale, Esq., deceased, &c., &c., "being the same dwelling house and all the lot of land *which Josiah Blake late of said Rehoboth, died seized of.*" This seemed to settle the case for Josiah. I made every possible effort to locate him or ascertain the date or place of his death without results, and had given the case up for several years, as one of the genealogical problems that could not be solved. In this "fascinating but exasperating" work the unexpected often happens. In 1902 I received a clue that a Josiah Blake, in Vermont, had been awarded a pension for services in the Revolutionary War, upon application for same in the year 1832. I at once wrote to the Pension Office in Washington, and received a prompt reply giving very brief data of the soldier's services, but enough to identify him as my long-lost soldier ancestor. I wrote again and asked for a complete copy of pension application and files in the case. This was refused with a curt reply that it was against the rules of the Pension Bureau.

Sometime later I had occasion to be in Washington on public business with Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, one of the Senators from Ohio. I knew Senator Foraker's secretary, Mr. Charles Alden, and laid my ancestor's pension matter before

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him, and the refusal of the pension officials to furnish a copy of the pension files. He at once said he believed he could secure the copy for me, and would take the matter up very soon. This he did, with the approval of Senator Foraker, I am sure, and in less than a month I was in possession of the coveted copy, and take pride and pleasure in printing in this record a complete copy of the same, a unique and valuable document.

In his application affidavit Josiah says, after relating his recollections of his military service, "that he was born at Seconk in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1759, December 30th *as they tell him*, and his birth is there recorded, *as they tell also*." In the matter of the year, he erred, as the record hereinbefore quoted (*Vital Statistics of Rhode Island*) show the year to have been 1753. As to the month and day he is correct. Continuing he says: "that he resided after the revolutionary war at Providence some years and afterwards resided some years in the State of Maine, but has resided in Hartland, Windsor County and State of Vermont, for the last twenty-eight years."

The clue that led me to the foregoing also led me to Farmington, Maine, where a Doctor John Lyon Blake lived and died. This I followed up and for several years corresponded with a number of aged persons and others at Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, who had knowledge of the revolutionary soldier, Josiah Blake, the father of Dr. John Lyon Blake.

It appears that Josiah Blake was first heard of at Augusta, now the capital of the State of Maine, in the year 1790, from whence he went to what is now the town of Farmington. In Butler's *History of Farmington, Maine*, under the head of "Inventory of Settlers," on p. 47 appears the name of "Josiah Blake, 1789." Maine was then a Province and a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. On December 24, 1793, his name appears as one of the petitioners "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massa-

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chusetts in General Court Assembled," and one of "the inhabitants of the plantation known by the name of Sandy River Lower Township in the county of Lincoln who "pray that they may be incorporated as a town by the name of Farmington."

The first Census of the United States taken by Act of Congress in 1790 gives the number of families in First or Lower Sandy River Township of Lincoln County as 98, and total population 494. Josiah Blake appears as the head of a family of 5, himself, 1, males under 16 years 2, females 2, probably wife and one daughter. He remained in what became the village of Farmington about three years and then removed to Tyngtown (now Wilton) only a few miles away, where he settled on land which afterwards was called the "Adam Mott Farm." Later he lived in the towns of Temple and Phillips. While in the village of Farmington in 1792 his second son, John Lyon Blake, was born. In 1802, while living in Temple his wife Judith and his two daughters Betsey and Nancy died in an epidemic scourge of that time. About two years after the death of his wife his migratory habit again seized him, and we find him living in Hartland, Windsor County, Vermont, where for many years he owned or operated a gristmill. The affidavits from Hartland, Vermont, accompanying his pension application in 1832 show that he had the respect and good will of his neighbors. May 31, 1820, he was married at Hartland to Sarah Ferguson, who was born in Scotland, and belonged to the family of Hambleton (her mother's name) in that country.

Josiah Blake, when past eighty years of age, and his wife Sarah, left Hartland, in the Connecticut valley and returned to Phillips, Maine, at the instance of his sons, Dr. John L. Blake and Benjamin Blake, where his "long, long trail" ended. Here he died on the 14th day of July, 1840.

Mr. Daniel L. Dennison, of Phillips, Maine, to whom I had written, in a letter to me dated "Phillips, Maine, Oct. 25, 1899," says:

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I and my wife visited the Cemetery in this place yesterday, and found a marble slab with the following inscription thereon:

JOSIAH BLAKE
AN OFFICER IN THE REVOLUTION
Died July 14, 1840
Aged 89 Years

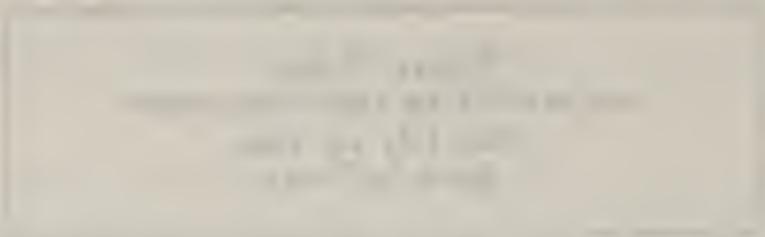
The Sexton was there, and he said that it was the father of Dr. John L. Blake, of Farmington.

In the Genealogical Register of *A History of Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, 1776 to 1885*, by Francis Gould Butler, on p. 391 appears the following:

Josiah Blake, an early resident of Farmington, was an officer of the Revolution, and came from Augusta to the township about 1790. Three years later he removed to Tyngtown (now Wilton) and settled on what was afterward called "The Adam Mott farm." He died in Phillips, July 14, 1840, at the age of eighty-nine. His wife Betsey Lyon died in Temple in 1802.

In this statement the historian Butler was mistaken, using the name of the first wife, as have many of the later descendants in Maine, instead of the second wife, *Judith*: "Judith Lyon, of Leicester." It was left to "the Ohio man" to correct this error. In August of 1925 I, with my wife, motoring in New England, visited Farmington, Maine, with the desire of seeing the grave of Josiah Blake, and of learning any new facts concerning him. We only found two persons, Dr. J. J. Linscott, a great-great-grandson of Josiah, a very aged man, living in Farmington with his sister, who were in any way related to Josiah Blake. I had corresponded with Dr. Linscott thirty years before concerning Josiah Blake,

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LIBRARY
1882

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible, appearing to be a list or index of items.]

BLAKE

but this he had entirely forgotten. His memory had failed somewhat, but his physical condition was excellent considering his great age.

He said he could take us to the ancient cemetery where Josiah Blake was buried. On a lovely Sunday afternoon the Doctor and his aged sister joined us in our car. We proceeded along a charming little river, and then up a steep mountain side, after missing our road several times, and making several inquiries, we finally arrived, over the steepest, most crooked, and roughest road we had experienced in a month's travel, near the summit of a rugged mountain at a neglected country cemetery. The Doctor thought this our objective. Many of the gravestones and markers were still in place, others broken and lying on the ground. The grass, weeds and briars were heavy and ragged. In one corner of the hillside burial place I found under a stunted pine tree a good sized marble slab, in a fair state of preservation, although probably over a hundred years old, bearing this inscription:

In Memory of
JUDITH
WIFE OF JOSIAH BLAKE
THEIR TWO DAUGHTERS
WHO DIED
Sept. 1808

I regretted and was disappointed at not finding the gravestone of Josiah, not remembering, as heretofore shown, that he was buried in the village cemetery at Phillips a dozen miles north. The cemetery containing the grave of Judith Blake is near "Temple" center, about eight miles north of Farmington.

Children of Josiah Blake:

1. Dorothy Blake.

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2. Benjamin Blake.
3. John Lyon Blake.
4. Joseph Blake.
5. Moses Blake.
6. Joshua Blake.
7. Nathaniel Blake.
8. Betsey Blake.
9. Nancy Blake.

DOROTHY BLAKE

Dorothy Blake, daughter of Josiah Blake and his first wife, Betsey Lyon, eloped with and married Henry Wyatt, son of Captain Lemuel Wyatt, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. The story of Dorothy and her husband Henry is told herein, under the heading of *Henry Wyatt* in the *Wyatt Family* line.

BENJAMIN BLAKE

Benjamin Blake, son of Josiah Blake and Judith Lyon, his second wife, was born probably in Massachusetts, before the removal of his parents to the Province of Maine. He lived in and near the town of Farmington, Maine. Dr. J. J. Linscott, of Farmington, heretofore referred to, a descendant of Joseph Blake, a younger brother of Benjamin, in a letter to me dated December 12, 1899, in response to my inquiry as to the Blake family in Maine, mentions Benjamin as the first son of Josiah, but could give no dates or details, excepting that "There was a son Benjamin. He went to Ohio three miles from Marietta. He had two sons and two daughters. They were teachers, I understand." Excepting the above I have no knowledge of Benjamin, or his descendants, although they came to Ohio, my native State, to Marietta, only seventy miles down the Muskingum River from Zanesville.

BLAKE

DR. JOHN LYON BLAKE

*John Lyon Blake*², second son of Josiah Blake and Judith (Lyon) Blake, was born at Farmington, Maine, October 12, 1792, in a log house, so says Butler's *History of Farmington*. He was educated at Farmington Academy.

Under the head of "Muster Roll of the Field and Staff of Lieut. Col. Joseph Fairbanks, called out for Sea Coast defence and waiting orders at Farmington from September 14 to September 18, 1814," we find the names of John L. Blake, and his brother, Nathaniel Blake. This in the War of 1812. The British apparently had enough by this time, and let Maine alone. John L. Blake, after graduating at the Farmington Academy began the study of medicine with Dr. Prescott, of Farmington, and completing same settled at Dixfield, Maine, in 1815, at the age of 23 years, and began the practice of medicine, which he followed for seventy years. In 1816 he removed to Strong, Maine, where March 25th, 1816, he was married to Polly, daughter of William and Eunice (Flint) Read, who was born in Strong, January 24, 1793.

In 1822 Dr. John Lyon Blake removed to Phillips, Maine, where he purchased of Benjamin Tufts the farm and mills situate at what is known as the "Upper Village."

He was elected a Representative to the Legislature of Maine and represented the Phillips District in the Legislature of 1825. In 1838 he was a member of Governor Kent's Council. This was the Governor of whom it was said, "Maine went, Hell-bent, for Governor Kent." Dr. Blake practiced his profession at Phillips for thirty years, and then in 1852 he removed to the town of Farmington, his birthplace and boyhood home, where he remained until his death, a practicing physician, a public official and honored citizen.

September 8, 1860, he was elected supervisor of the Farmington Village Corporation. In 1863 he was again elected a Representative to the Maine Legis-

BLAKE

lature and served one term, representing this time the Farmington District. On January 25, 1873, he was again elected supervisor of the Farmington Village Corporation. This office I understand is equivalent to that of mayor. In the early history of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary Dr. Blake was elected to the board of trustees of that institution, which he held at the time of his death. Dr. Blake died October 12, 1885, aged nearly ninety-two and a half years. In 1925, while at Farmington, I visited the well-kept cemetery there, and copied the inscription on his gravestone as follows :

DR.
JOHN L. BLAKE.
Born
Oct. 12, 1792,
Died
March 2, 1885.

There was no issue of the marriage of Dr. Blake and his wife Polly Read. Butler's *History of Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, 1776 to 1885*, on p. 391, gives this record of Dr. John Lyon Blake :

John Lyon Blake, the second son of Josiah Blake, was born in a log house in Farmington, October 12, 1792. He received his education at Farmington Academy, then under the charge of James Hall, the distinguished teacher. He chose the practice of medicine as his profession, in which he was successful, both at Phillips and Farmington. In the Legislature of 1825 he represented the Phillips District, and in 1838 was a member of Governor Kent's Council.

He was elected one of the trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary early in the history of that institution, a position he held at the time of

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his death, March 2, 1885. In 1852 Dr. Blake removed from Phillips to Farmington, and in 1863 again became a Representative to the Legislature. He married, March 25, 1816, Polly, daughter of William and Eunice (Flint) Read. She was born in Strong, June 24, 1793. Dr. and Mrs. Blake lived a happy married life of almost sixty-nine years, and enjoyed a serene old age in their pleasant home.

On p. 284 of same history, in "List of Physicians," is the following record:

Dr. John L. Blake completed his professional studies with Dr. Prescott, and in 1815 settled in Dixfield. In 1816 he removed to Strong, and in 1822 to Phillips, where he purchased of Benjamin Tufts the farm and mills situate at what is known as the upper village. After thirty years of valuable service as a physician there he came to his native town where the succeeding years were devoted to his profession. Dr. Blake was always ready and prompt to visit without reward, the homes of the poor and suffering, however remote, and was highly esteemed for his professional skill. In the private walks of life he was respected for his kindness and incorruptible integrity.



The Tillinghast Family

REV. PARDON TILLINGHAST

*I. Pardon Tillinghast*¹ was born 1622, at Seven Cliffs, near Beachy Head, Sussex County, England. This place became afterwards and is now Eastbourne, and is quite a large summer resort. It is located on the English Channel, in the southeast of England. Mr. James Tillinghast, of Buffalo, New York, a descendant, visited Eastbourne about 1885, and found some members of the family still residing there with traditions of Pardon Tillinghast, who emigrated to America.

Pardon Tillinghast was said to have been the son of a freeholder, and also to have been engaged in the battle of Marston Moor as a soldier in the service of Oliver Cromwell, then commencing his career that afterwards made him Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth. Moses Brown, of Providence, a descendant, says that by tradition Pardon had served in Cromwell's army. Moses Brown was also a descendant of Reverend Chad Brown, an early pastor of the first Baptist church of Providence, of which Pardon Tillinghast afterward became pastor, and who must have known Pardon well. Traditions of Pardon thus come down to Moses Brown. Pardon Tillinghast was the first of the name in America. Where he landed is not known, but he arrived at Providence Plantations prior to 1645, a young man of about twenty-two, less than five years after Roger Williams settled there and bought the land from the Indians where the city of Providence is now located. Roger Williams conveyed the land bought

TILLINGHAST

from the Indians to thirteen associates, himself one, and such others as "the major part of us shall admit into the same fellowship of vote with us." The first named person in the original deed from Roger Williams was *Stukeley Wescott*, an ancestor of the writer hereof, whose interesting history is given later herein. Judge Staples, in his *Annals of Providence* says: "Besides those who in the words of the original deed were admitted to 'equal fellowship of vote' with the first purchasers, other individuals were received as Townsmen, having no interest in the lands, and some too as twenty-five acres (or less) purchasers. Some individuals were received as inhabitants on the condition contained in the following agreement:

The 19th of 11 mo. 1645 (January 19, 1646).

We whose names are hereafter subscribed having obtained a free grant of twenty five acres apiece, with the right of commencing, according to said proportions of land, from the free inhabitants of this town of Providence, do thankfully accept the same and do hereby promise to yield active or passive obedience to the authority of King and Parliament or the State of England, established in this Colony according to our Charter, and to all such wholesome laws and orders that are or shall be made by the major consent of the town of Providence, as also not to claim any right to the purchase of the said plantations, nor any privilege of vote in town affairs until we shall be received as freemen of the said town of Providence.

This agreement was signed by twenty-eight persons, and the second name was "Pardon Tillinghast," and is the first appearance of the name of "Tillinghast" in the records of Providence, or New England. Pardon Tillinghast was first married to Miss Butterworth, daughter probably of John Butterworth, of Rehoboth, who was living in Rehoboth in 1643, and was one of the founders of the first Baptist church in 1663, in Swanzey. This first marriage occurred about 1653; the first child Sarah was born November 17, 1654, dying in infancy.

TILLINGHAST

At the General Court of Commissioners for the Colony held at Warwick, May 18, 1658, Pardon Tillinghast, with others, all of Providence, was admitted a freeman of the Colony. He appears to have received his twenty-five acres of land, and also purchased on May 9, 1649, a lot from a Mrs. Lea, for thirty shillings. This home lot was located in the neighborhood of what is now Olney Street, and was improved later by the construction of his house to be occupied after his first marriage. This house no doubt was very similar to those of his neighbors. A writer concerning those pioneer days says "they were small, built of heavy woodwork that was wrought chiefly with the ax. They were a story, or a story and a half, with a large chimney at one end. Generally a house had but one room below, and a chamber in the half story or attic above. Access to the chamber was often obtained by a ladder."

The furniture of these early settlers was undoubtedly as solid and rude as their buildings.

About 1659 he removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where he purchased certain land and had a deed therefor from Benedict Arnold, the first Governor of Rhode Island. While at Newport probably his first wife died after the birth of her third child, and the records show that Pardon on April 16, 1664, was married to Lydia Taber, the daughter of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and granddaughter of John and Jane Masters, of Cambridge, Massachusetts. He returned to Providence and purchased, February 19, 1665, a home lot near what is now South Main and Transit streets, extending from the harbor line on the west, containing, like all other home lots, about six acres. Here he built a home and continued to occupy it until his death. John O. Austin says he was "a shopkeeper with other avocations, as cooper &c." He was a friend of Roger Williams, who organized the first Baptist society in America,

TILLINGHAST

and became an earnest co-worker with Williams in the cause and acquired the honored title of "Elder," and as "Elder Pardon Tillinghast" he was known.

Upon the west or harbor line of his estate he built in 1679 the first wharf in Providence, and also a warehouse, from which he carried on as a merchant the most extensive commercial transactions done at this time in the town, the trade extending to other colonial ports and the Indies.

His political career, begun in 1672, as traced from the public records, reveals evidences that he must have had the confidence of his fellow-citizens to a marked degree. In 1672 he was chosen a Representative, then called Deputy, from Providence in the Colonial Assembly of Rhode Island, also filling the same position in 1780, 1790, 1794, 1797 and 1800. He was a member, selectman, of the town council of Providence continuously from 1688 to 1707, a period of nineteen years.

June 16, 1687, he was appointed by the Court of Commissioners of the Colony overseer of the poor of Providence. He was town treasurer of Providence from 1707 to 1711, this last when he was ninety-two years of age.

Of the religious standing of Pardon Tillinghast in the town and Colony in which he passed nearly seventy-five of the ninety-six years of his life, there can be no question. His religious life had progressed from his youth until in 1681 he became the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence. What special preparation or education he had for this position is unrecorded, but undoubtedly his particular reading and study was under the eyes and guidance of the five eminent preachers of the church who preceded him in the pastorate. The following extracts are transcribed from the records of the First Baptist Church in Providence, Rhode Island, the oldest church of the Baptist denomination in America, and as published in Benedict's *History of the Baptists*:

This Church was organized in 1639 and it first met for worship in a Grove, unless in wet and stormy weather, when they assembled in private houses.

TILLINGHAST

The church records also show the succession of its line of pastors to have been as follows :

- 1st Roger Williams.
- 2nd Rev. Chad Brown.
- 3rd Mr. Wickenden.
- 4th Rev. Gregory Dexter.
- 5th Thomas Olney.

The church records continue :

Pardon Tillinghast was next in office. He was born at Severn-Cliffe, near Beechy Head, England, about the year 1622. He came to Providence, by way of Connecticut, in the year 1645, and was of the Particular Baptist denomination, and remarkable for his piety and plain dress. At his own expense he built the first meeting house about the year 1700, on a spot of ground toward the north end of the town, having the main street for the front, and the river to the back.

In 1687, September 1, his taxes were 14 shillings, which would be more than \$14.00 now.

In 1688 his ratable estate listed for taxation purposes was : "Shop goods 40, enclosed land 4 acres, vacant land 80 acres, 2 shares of meadow, 4 cows, 3 heifers, 24 sheep, 5 horsekind, 2 swine, part of 2 boats, a little sorry housing."

On April 14, 1711, Elder Pardon Tillinghast deeded his house, called the Baptist Meeting House, situated between the town street and salt water, together with the lot "whereon the said meeting house standeth" to the church and their successors, for "the christian love, good will and affection which I bear to the Church of Christ in said Providence, the which I am in fellowship with and have the care of as being elder of the said church." "Memorandum, before the en sealing hereof I do declare that whereas it is above mentioned, towit: to

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Board of Health of the City of New York.

Attest:
[Signature]

[Signature]

Secretary of Health

Witness my hand and the seal of the Board of Health of the City of New York, this [] day of [] 19[]

[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or additional declaration]

TILLINGHAST

the church and their successors in the same faith and order, I do intend by the words same faith and order, such as do truly believe and practice the six principles of the doctrine of Christ mentioned, Heb. 6:2, such as after their manifestation of repentance and faith, are baptized in water, and have hands laid on them."

This deed is dated "14th of April, 10th year of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne A. D. 1711," and is recorded in Book I, *Providence Records*, pp. 27-28.

The exact date when he was formally installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Providence is not given in the records of the church, but one writer says "that he officiated as Pastor up to the time of his decease, a period upwards of forty years."

In a letter in the Providence Historical Society, it is said: "Elder Tillinghast taught that a pastor might receive by way of contributions, although for his own part he would take nothing." Judge Staples (*Annals of Providence*, p. 414) says: "Pardon Tillinghast at his own expense built the first meeting house in the town about the year 1700, and this house was situated on the West side of North Main Street opposite Star Street."

Rev. Frederick Denison, a Providence historical writer, says: "Surely he was as liberal a preacher as could be asked for, who preached for nothing, and threw a meeting house and lot into the Church Treasury."

It has been well said that "with his business enterprises, his political and pastoral duties he must have led a very active and busy life."

Pardon Tillinghast died January 9, 1718, at the ripe age of ninety-six years. He was buried on his own lot at the south end of town near what is now the corner of Benefit and Transit streets, overlooking the river, in the heart of the city of Providence. This lot for many years was neglected. Mr. Lucius J. Otis, of

TILLINGHAST

Chicago, a descendant, and son of Mrs. Emeline (Tillinghast) Otis, wrote me March 21, 1895, concerning this lot, as follows:

The ground was used quite a number of years by the City for the wooden fire Engine House. When the paid Fire Department went into effect the City built a new brick Engine House on another lot and abandoned this one. Then the question came up, who owned this lot? The Tillinghasts claimed and made good that they did, and agreed with the City to improve and put the lot in good condition within 18 months. The sum of \$7000.00 was raised from Tillinghast descendants in various parts of the country. The lot has been improved with a stone wall and iron fence, graded and a nice monument erected in memory of Pardon Tillinghast.

The will of Pardon Tillinghast was executed December 15, 1715, and was probated and proved February 11, 1718. His wife Lydia was named executrix, with sons Philip and Benjamin to help her. The inventory of his personal estate was:

1.542, 4 s. 3 d, viz: silver money 88. 18 s, due by bonds 1.133, 18 s, due by book 91, bills of credit 155, 4 s, books, silver spoon, earthen ware, iron and pewter ware, 2 guns, wearing apparel &c.

The bequests were, "to sons Pardon, Philip and Benjamin 50 each. to son Joseph my present dwelling house and lot after his mother's decease. To five daughters, Mary Carpenter, Abigail Shelden, Mercy Power, Hannah Hall and Elizabeth Taber 10 each. To each grandchild 5 s"; then adds, "I do bequeath my life and spirit into the hands of the fountain of life, and Father of Spirits, from whom I have received it, and my body to the dust from whence it came, in hope of a resurrection to eternal life."

TILLINGHAST

Pardon Tillinghast was the father of twelve children, three by the first wife and nine by the second:

1. Sarah, born November 17, 1654, died young.
2. John, born September, 1657, died December, 1690. Lived in Providence and Newport. He was a cooper. Married Isabel Sayles. He was made a freeman in Providence, 1677. In 1684, he having removed to Newport was made a freeman there. In 1690 he was chosen a Deputy to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and died in December of the same year. He was the father of two sons and two daughters.
3. Mary, born October, 1661; married Benjamin Carpenter, son of William and Elizabeth (Arnold) Carpenter, died 1711; three children.

Children of second wife, Lydia Taber:

4. Lydia, born April 18, 1666; married John Audley, son of John and Martha Audley; eight children; died June 30, 1707.
5. Pardon, born February 16, 1668; married Miss Keech. He removed from Providence to East Greenwich, where he purchased property and was made a freeman October 11, 1699. Commencing 1702 and ending 1725, he served eleven terms as a Deputy to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. 1705 to 1710 he was a justice of the peace. He died October 3, 1743, testate. The inventory of his estate amounted to £3,089 8s. 14d., a large estate for those days, including two negro men slaves, at £120; one of them, "negro Jack," was bequeathed to his son Joseph "to serve him six years and then to have his freedom." After bequests to the "well beloved brethren of the Baptist Church" his silver cup for their use forever and £25 toward defraying their necessary charges in spreading the gospel, and "25 to the poor of the Baptist Church," he distributed the remainder of his estate among his children and grandchildren, naming each one. The items of his inventory indicate that he carried on the business of farming extensively, including stock-raising of all kinds.

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6. Philip, born October, 1669; married Martha Holmes, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Borden) Holmes, May 3, 1692. He was a member of Captain Samuel Gallup's Company in the expedition against Canada. He was a merchant in Providence; in 1705 he was a justice of the peace. Commencing 1707 and ending 1731 he served twelve terms as a Deputy to the General Assembly of Rhode Island from Providence, and served on several important special committees. In 1714 he was chosen an Assistant to the Governor. Commencing 1719 and ending 1731 he was a selectman in the town council of Providence, serving eleven terms. He died March 14, 1732. The inventory of his estate totaled £4964 10s., a very large estate, which included two negro slaves—the negro woman Nimfo, to daughter Sarah, and the negro boy, Primus, to son Elisha. His will devised his entire estate to his fifteen children, his wife, Martha, having died three years before.
7. Benjamin, born February 3, 1672; married Sarah Rhodes, daughter of Malachi and Mary (Carder) Rhodes. He was a merchant of Providence, where his life was spent. Eight children were born of his marriage. He died September 14, 1726, leaving like his brothers Pardon and Philip, a large estate, the inventory of which amounted to £4887 13. His will provided for his widow Sarah, and his sons and daughters, eight of them. The residence of Benjamin Tillinghast was said to have been the finest and most expensive in Providence at that time.
8. Abigail, born March, 1674. She married Nicholas Sheldon, son of John and Joan (Vincent) Sheldon. They had eight children. She died in 1744.
9. Joseph, born August 11, 1677. (The ancestor of the writer.) His sketch hereinafter, under head of "Second Generation" of Tillinghasts.
10. Mercy, born 1680; married Nicholas Power, son of Nicholas and Rebecca (Rhodes) Power. They had eight children. She died November 13, 1769, thirty-five years after the death of her husband.

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11. Hannah. There is no record of this daughter, excepting that she married John Hale, and had four children.
12. Elizabeth; no date of her birth. She married Philip Taber, son of Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Taber. They had six children, and both died in 1750.

John O. Austin gives the names, and in most cases the dates of the births of seventy-nine children of the foregoing children of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, the third generation.

II. *Joseph Tillinghast*² (Pardon¹) was the son of Elder Pardon Tillinghast and Lydia Taber, daughter of Philip and Lydia (Masters) Taber. He was born August 11, 1677, at Providence, Rhode Island.

John O. Austin says he was a merchant. In 1701 he was made a freeman. December 22, 1702, he bought of Samuel and Daniel Brown, of Kingstown, for £30, a lot of ninety acres in East Greenwich. Whether he lived there or not we do not know, but the records show that on July 22, 1704, he deeded the above mentioned ninety acres to his brother Pardon "in the presence of our father and mother, Pardon and Lydia Tillinghast."

Prior to 1702 he married his first wife, Freelove Stafford, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Westcott) Stafford. When he married his second wife, Mary Hendron, a widow, is not known, but we find them living in Newport in 1726, where on June 16, 1726, he and his wife Mary made a deed to his brother Pardon Tillinghast, of Providence, for the consideration of £250 for a six-acre lot and house in Providence, the same premises probably bequeathed to him by his father's will. He died December 1, 1763, aged 86 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Joseph Tillinghast and his wife Freelove Stafford were the parents of four children, *vis.*:

1. Joseph³, born in 1703(?).
2. Freelove, born in 1707.

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3. Anna, born June 25, 1709.
4. Samuel, born October 8, 1711.

There were six children by the second marriage, Elizabeth, Samuel², Nicholas, Daniel, Mary, and Henry.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST

III. Joseph Tillinghast³ (Joseph², Pardon¹) the son of Joseph² and Free-love (Stafford) Tillinghast, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1703. He was a merchant, as was his father, first at Providence, and then at Newport, where he lived the remainder of his life. Joseph Tillinghast married Lydia Simmons, daughter of William Simmons and Abigail (Church) Simmons, at Tiverton, Rhode Island. The marriage ceremony was performed by Job Almy, justice of the peace, April 4, 1723.

SARAH TILLINGHAST

IV. Sarah Tillinghast⁴ (Joseph³, Joseph², Pardon¹), the daughter of Joseph Tillinghast³ and his wife Lydia (Simmons) Tillinghast, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 26th day of February, 1728. She was married to Lemuel Wyatt, of Newport, on the 2nd day of October, 1747. The interesting story of her marriage to Lemuel Wyatt, in opposition to the will of her father, is told in the sketch of Lemuel Wyatt's life hereinbefore given. Sarah died October 22, 1804, in the 77th year of her age.

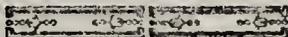
Sarah (Tillinghast) Wyatt was descended from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, and thus leads the writer, whose great-great-grandmother she was, on board the "Mayflower."

The Masters Family

I. *John Masters*, according to Savage, probably came in the fleet with Winthrop and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman at Cambridge, "May 18, 1631, with prefix of respect, a man of skill and enterprise." His wife was Jane. He died December 21, 1639, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Jane, his wife, died five days later. His will made two days only before he died. (*General Register*, II, p. 180.) names the following children: Daughters Sarah Dobyson or Dobson; Lydia Taber, wife of Philip Taber; Elizabeth, wife of Cary Latham; and son Abraham.

II. *Lydia (Masters) Taber*², daughter of John and Jane Masters, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, married Philip Taber, of Watertown, Massachusetts; date of her death is not known, but Philip Taber married a second wife, Jane, who was born in 1605, and died 1669.

III. *Lydia (Taber) Tillinghast*³—Lydia (Masters) Taber married Pardon Tillinghast, April 16, 1664, and died in 1718.



The Taber Family

I. *Philip Taber*¹ was born in England about 1605, and is first found at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. Nothing of his parentage or home in England, or the date of his arriving in New England is known or found of record. April 1, 1634, he subscribed toward building the protection for the harbor at Watertown, promising two hundred feet of four-inch plank for the sea fort.

He bound himself in 40s. to appear to give testimony against a person for selling commodities contrary to order.

On May 14, 1634, he was made a freeman of Watertown. He married Lydia Masters, daughter of John and Jane Masters, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, this prior to 1639, for we find that John Masters died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 21, 1639, and mentioned in his will, made two days prior to his death, his daughter Lydia Taber.

We find him next at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, where he was one of the first settlers, and where on March 5, 1639, he was appointed on the committee to make equal division of the planting land in first allotment. In 1639 and 1640 he was chosen a Deputy for Yarmouth in the earliest Assembly of Plymouth Colony. On November 8, 1640, he had his son John baptized at Barnstable, Cape Cod, probably still living at Yarmouth, a short distance from Barnstable, and six years later, February, 1646, his sons Joseph, Philip and Thomas were baptized. He left Yarmouth and went to the island of Martha's Vineyard where, as John

The [illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document.]

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Austin, in his *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, says "he had been for quite a period." James Savage also mentions his residence at Martha's Vineyard, whence he removed to New London, Connecticut, in March, 1651. In 1656 we find him listed among the freemen of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where in 1660, -61 and -63 he was a commissioner.

In 1663 he served on a committee in relation to raising money to be paid John Clarke by the Colony for his services as agent to England.

On January 31, 1664, he, Philip Taber (calling himself of Newport, at this date) sold a certain house in Portsmouth "now or lately in occupation of Alexander Balcom."

The date of the death of his wife, Lydia (Masters) Taber, is not found of record. April 20, 1665, he sold his house and ten acres of land in Portsmouth to Anthony Shaw of same town for "40 and three hundred good boards." At Providence, Rhode Island, June 10, 1669, in an inquest case, he testified that he was sixty-four years of age; (this fixes his birth in 1605); "that being in his own house he heard a noise of holloaing, &c., and went down to the river, which runneth by his house and saw William Wickenden, who told him there was a child drowned, and arriving at the river side, saw a lad lie dead in the bottom of the river, who William Wickenden took out, and Wickenden's wife came down, and taking an apron off the widow Ballou who came down and stood a pretty way off the child, laid the apron on the lad; and on Taber's asking whose lad it was, Wickenden made answer it was the widow Ballou's lad."

Testimony was also given by Jane Taber (Philip's second wife) in this case, who stated she was aged sixty-four years. She died the same year, 1669. The final record of Philip Taber is dated February 24, 1672, when his testimony was read before the Assembly. By one account he settled finally at Tiverton, Rhode Island, and there died.

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Philip Taber and Lydia (Masters) Taber had five children: John, Lydia, Joseph, Philip, Thomas. That Philip Taber was a man of means, ability and standing is shown by the political positions he held, his subscription to the public safety, and his real estate transactions, all this in spite of his apparently restless disposition and migratory habits.

II. *Lydia (Taber) Tillinghast*² was the daughter of Philip Taber and Lydia (Masters) Taber. On April 16, 1664, she became the second wife of the first Pardon Tillinghast, of Providence, Rhode Island, who died January 29, 1718, and whose interesting history is given herein.

Under date of November 4, 1718, the marriage of Mrs. Lydia Tillinghast to Samuel Mason, of Swanzey, is recorded at Providence. John Austin says: "Possibly this was Pardon Tillinghast's widow, though she was then aged." Later this was found to be correct.

The remaining children of Philip Taber and Lydia (Masters) Taber were:

1. John², born 1640, died young.
3. Joseph², no record.
4. Philip², married Mary. He died 1693, she 1694. They lived at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and had eight children, beginning with Mary, born January 28, 1668. The inventory of his estate, sworn to August 31, 1693, aggregated 231 14s. 6d., which indicate that he was a farmer and carpenter.
5. Thomas², date of birth not found. He married Esther Cooke, born August 16, 1650, the daughter of Rev. John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. "John Cooke," says James Savage, "was the latest male survivor of passengers in the blessed Mayflower."

Sarah (Warren) Cooke was a daughter of Richard Warren of the "Mayflower," and one of the five daughters who were born in

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England, and left with their mother Elizabeth to follow their father Richard Warren, and came to Plymouth in the third ship, 1623. Thus Esther Cooke was by both her father and mother a daughter of the "Mayflower."

Thomas Taber, son of Philip¹, was a very prominent man in Dartmouth, serving in 1673 as surveyor of highways, 1675 fence viewer, 1679 town clerk, and constable, between 1685 and 1702, eight terms as selectman, 1686 ratemaker, 1689 captain of militia, and 1693 Deputy to the General Assembly. His wife Esther, by whom he had two children, died 1671; and June, 1672, he married Mary Thompson, by whom he had ten children. He died November 11, 1730, very old.



The Wilmot Family

We find this name variously spelled—Wilmot, Willmot, and in later days expanded into Wilmarth. There were a number of the name in New Haven, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts, but our interest in the family is in those who settled and lived in "Ancient Rehoboth." Savage, Vol. IV, p. 581, gives a clue as to Thomas Wilmot, with whom we will start our first generation.

I. *Thomas Wilmot*¹ is found in Braintree, Massachusetts. He was one of the petitioners for a grant of a plantation on lands of Pumham, in 1645, that the Indian chief had sold to Morton and his fellow believers, which the Massachusetts Bay government, for their misbelief had confiscated, and was probably the same Thomas Wilmot whom Arnold's *Vital Statistics of Rehoboth* says was among the first purchasers of Rehoboth lands in 1643, paying for his allotment fifty pounds. Among the names of those on the Register of Rehoboth of 1645 as owning lands in the town appears the name of Thomas Wilmot, as it also does in the list of Rehoboth land owners in 1643 and in 1670. Thomas was probably married first about the time of or preceding his removal from Braintree, as the *Vital Records of Rehoboth* make no mention of the marriage.

Mr. Newton Fuller, in his genealogy, *The Fuller Family*, descending from Robert Fuller, of Salem and Rehoboth, Massachusetts, published at New London, Connecticut, 1898, says that Jonathan Fuller married Elizabeth Wilmarth, daughter of Thomas, December 14, 1664. This would fix her birth between

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1643 and 1645. As there is no record of a Thomas Wilmot or Wilmarth in New England at that time other than Thomas of Braintree and Rehoboth, there can be no doubt of the fact that Elizabeth, who married Jonathan Fuller, was the child of Thomas Wilmot, the first, and the same Thomas Wilmot who having lost his first wife, on June 7, 1674, married Mary Robinson, who died in February, 1677, and on June 27, 1678, married Rachael Read, having his name ending with "h," the name before and since that time having been expanded to Wilmarth by some members of the family. In 1645 Thomas was marked "Sen.," leaving it certain that a "Junior" was there. The children of Thomas, so far as can be ascertained were:

1. Elizabeth, married Jonathan Fuller, December 14, 1664.
2. Jonathan, married, December 29, 1680, Esther Peck.
3. John, born about 1643, who had Ruth, born October 5, 1673.
4. Mehitable, born June 19, 1675.
5. Nathaniel, born September 20, 1677.
6. Thomas², born about 1678.
7. Dorothy, born August 20, 1680.
8. Sarah, born December 21, 1682.

II. *Thomas Wilmot²*, or Wilmarth (Thomas¹) was the son of Thomas Wilmot¹. His mother's name is not of record. He was admitted a townsman of Rehoboth, 1673. His children, born in Rehoboth, were:

1. Thomas³, born July 7, 1675.
2. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1676.
3. Mary, born December 29, 1678.
4. Mehitable, born March 4, 1681.
5. Ann, born August 22, 1683.

Note—That this Thomas in naming his children repeats the names of his aunts, Elizabeth and Mehitable.

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III. *Mehitable Wilmot*³ (Thomas², Thomas¹) was born March 4, 1681, the daughter of Thomas Wilmot², at Rehoboth. *Vital Records of Rehoboth* records as follows: "Mehitabell Wilmarth and Jeremiah Ormsbee filed intentions of Marriage Nov. 3d 1705. Both of Rehoboth." The record of marriage is not found. They had one child at least, Mehitable Ormsby. *Yancey Ormsby m. Benjamin Hicks*

IV. *Mehitable Ormsby*⁴ (Mehitable Wilmot³, Thomas Wilmot², Thomas Wilmot¹), the daughter of Jeremiah Ormsby and Mehitable (Wilmarth) Ormsby, was born September 10, 1710. She married Josiah Fuller, March 13, 1728-1729, and became the mother of Syble Fuller.

V. *Syble Fuller*⁵ (Mehitable Ormsby⁴, Mehitable Wilmarth³, Thomas Wilmot², Thomas Wilmot¹) was the daughter of Josiah Fuller and Mehitable (Ormsby) Fuller. She married Moses Blake.

VI. *Josiah Blake*⁶ (Sibel Fuller⁵, Mehitable Ormsby⁴, Mehitable Wilmarth³, Thomas Wilmot², Thomas Wilmot¹) was born December 30, 1753. He was a soldier of the Revolution.



The Fuller Families

Robert Fuller, of Salem, Massachusetts, was the progenitor of many Fuller families of New England. He was one of eight early settlers of America by the name of Fuller who are *ancestral heads* of a large and worthy progeny, widespread over the United States and Canada. No one has yet attempted to ascertain the special consanguinity of these eight ancestral Fullers, which would require an exhaustive research in old English records. Mr. Newton Fuller, of New London, Connecticut, who in 1898 issued a small and valuable *Genealogy of Fuller Families*, and with whom I corresponded in 1899, sent me a neat leaflet with many records, especially in my own line, which confirmed much that I had gathered from James Savage's work and other sources, and giving me much new matter, which I am herein using freely, and hereby make my acknowledgments for same.

The eight ancestral Fullers are *Dr. Samuel Fuller* and his brother *Edward*, who came in the "Mayflower," 1620. *John Fuller*, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and *William*, of Hampton, New Hampshire, who came in 1634. *Thomas Fuller*, of Dedham, and *John*, of Newton, Massachusetts, who came in 1635. *Robert Fuller*, of Salem, and *Thomas*, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who came in 1638. *Robert Fuller*, of Dorchester, afterwards of Dedham, Massachusetts, who came in 1640.

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Mr. Newton Fuller says:

Dr. Samuel and Edward of the "Mayflower" were brothers, and the ethnological evidences forcibly favor a common origin with the other six Fullers not very far remote. William, of Hampton, New Hampshire, left no children, his property was inherited by the children of his brother John, of Ipswich. The numerous descendants of the eight ancestral heads are found almost universally to exhibit an intelligence, a high moral tone, a spirit of thrifty independence and enterprise, which has marked them as worthy sons of their Pilgrim fathers, whose high-toned principles were ever regarded as dearer than life itself.

FIRST GENERATION

ROBERT FULLER

Robert Fuller came from Southampton, England, in ship "Bevis," in 1638. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts, which was his first residence in New England. He removed to Rehoboth, where he had purchased or held lands in 1645. He was made a freeman at Rehoboth in 1658, but seems to have retained his residence in Salem, as shown by deeds in which he signed himself as "bricklayer of Salem" until about 1665, when a division of land was made in Rehoboth and a settlement established, and he became one of the first Proprietors of Rehoboth. King Philip's War, so called, broke out and in 1676 the Indians attacked Rehoboth and burned the houses of the settlement. Robert Fuller lost two sons during the war, and James Savage, in his *Genealogical Dictionary of New England*, Vol. II, p. 218, says: "By the records of Rehoboth, his wife Sarah was buried 14th October, 1676."

Having lost two sons and his wife, his home burned by the Indians, he evidently was driven from the enjoyment of his estate and returned to Salem. The

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records show that he paid four pounds, ten shillings and three pence for his assessment for the expenses of King Philip's War. He appears to have remained in Salem for about twenty years, having in the meantime married his second wife, widow Margaret Waller, with whom he again settled in Rehoboth in 1696. His wife Margaret died at Rehoboth, 30th of January, 1700, and he died there May 10, 1706. He evidently was a man of thrift and means, as he acquired extensive tracts of land in Rehoboth, Attleboro, Seekonk, and on the Pawtucket River. He was *the first and only bricklayer in New England* for many years.

He had seven children: Jonathan, Elizabeth, John, Samuel, Abigail and Benjamin. In a deed of 28th May, 1696, for land in Rehoboth he calls Jonathan "his eldest son."

SECOND GENERATION

JONATHAN FULLER

*Jonathan Fuller*², eldest son of Robert¹ Fuller and Sarah, of Salem, was born in Salem about 1640. He married Elizabeth Wilmarth, sometimes spelled Wilmot, daughter of Thomas Wilmarth or Wilmot, December 14, 1664. Jonathan lived at Attleboro, where he held land jointly with his father Robert¹, drawing his shares in the general divisions of land made to the first settlers in 1661 and 1668. In the Indian war of 1675-76, Attleboro seems to have escaped the ravages and destruction that Rehoboth and other places suffered, so that Jonathan and his family remained in their homes, while other living members of Robert's family removed to Salem. He was a selectman at Attleboro. He died at Attleboro, February 10, 1709, aged sixty-nine years, intestate, leaving a large estate which was settled by his widow Elizabeth in March, 1709. Jonathan and Elizabeth had eleven children:

1. Jonathan, born December 23, 1665; married Mary Stevens, February 15, 1687.

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2. David, born September 11, 1667; married Mary Ormsby, July 15, 1691.
3. Daniel, born August 6, 1669; married Mary.
4. Robert, born June 28, 1671; died July 28, 1671.
5. Thomas, born June 28, 1671; married (first) Elizabeth Colbey, June 8, 1693; (second) Ann Woodcock; and (third) Mary White, November 15, 1722.
6. Robert, born March 2, 1673; married Elizabeth Shepardson, January 4, 1699; married (second) Mary Titus.
7. Nathaniel, born March 1, 1675; married Ann Butterworth, 1697.
8. Elizabeth, born May 12, 1678; married John Shepardson, April 9, 1694.
9. Sarah, born April 23, 1680; married John Follett; (second) John Fuller, June 29, 1720.
10. Mary, born October 1, 1682; married Stephen Cross, November 30, 1703.
11. Noah, born February 12, 1684; married Rachel Pidge, February 23, 1711.

Jonathan Fuller in his public and private life bears the reputation of being a leading and influential citizen. His large family of children all give evidence of inheriting the staid and high-toned characteristics of their parents. Previous to his death Jonathan made quite extensive dispositions by deeds to his children.

ELIZABETH FULLER

*Elizabeth Fuller*², second child and daughter of Robert¹ and Sarah Fuller, was born in Salem about 1645. She married (first) Nehemiah Sabin, August 4, 1672, who was killed by the Indians in 1676, leaving two children, Elizabeth and David.

She married (second), April 17, 1678, Eleazer Wheelock, of Medfield, Massachusetts, by whom she had several children. Their grandson, Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, D. D., was the founder and first president of Dartmouth College,

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Hanover, New Hampshire. "Dr. Wheelock was a man whose life work was unusually filled with original tact and philanthropy."

JOHN FULLER

*John Fuller*², son of Robert¹ and Sarah Fuller, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1647. He came with his father, Robert, in 1668, to the new settlement in Rehoboth, where, April 25, 1673, he married Abigail Titus. He was one of the defenders of Rehoboth in the Indian war of 1676, losing his life August 23, 1676, leaving a son nearly two years old named John, also Abiel (posthumous). Of Abiel I know nothing except that he was born December 30, 1676, over four months after the death of his father in the Indian war. The older brother, John³, born September 8, 1674, married (first) Joanna Shepardson, December 22, 1701; his second wife, widow Sarah Follett, was a daughter of Jonathan Fuller², and had a portion from his estate.

SAMUEL FULLER

*Samuel Fuller*², son of Robert¹ and Sarah Fuller, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1649. He married Mary Ide, December 17, 1673. He was a captain and lost his life, as did his brother John and brother-in-law Nehemiah Sabin, in King Philip's War, August 15, 1676. He left one son, Samuel (an infant), who, with his cousins John and Abiel, were cared for by their grandfather Robert. The farm that Robert afterward gave to his grandson Samuel remained in the family one hundred and sixty years.

ABIGAIL FULLER

*Abigail Fuller*², the second daughter of Robert¹ and Sarah Fuller, was born about 1653. She married Thomas Cushman, son of Rev. Thomas Cushman and

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Mary (Allerton) Cushman, who came in the "Mayflower," with her father Isaac Allerton. Rev. Thomas Cushman, when a boy of fourteen, came with his father, Robert Cushman, in the ship "Fortune," 1621. This Robert Cushman, according to James Savage, Vol. I, p. 492, was one of the most active promoters of the migration from Holland in 1620 of the Pilgrims in the "Mayflower," of which he was one, but when adverse circumstances compelled that ship to put back, he gave up his place for the good of other companions in the "Speedwell," which was abandoned. He came next year in the "Fortune," arriving at Plymouth, November 10, 1621, the first ship after the "Mayflower," with his son Thomas, afterward Rev. Thomas Cushman, yet stayed at Plymouth only one month, and went back in the same little bark, and came again no more. He had married at Leyden, Holland, June 3, 1617, Mary Singleton, of Sandwich, he being then designated a wool-carder, of Canterbury, both places being in County Kent in England. He must have become a preacher, for it is recorded that the first sermon preached in New England was by him, on the highly appropriate subject of "self-denial." He was constant in service in London for the emigrants at Plymouth, and in December, 1624, spoke of his hope of coming in the next season, but Governor Bradford notes that he was dead before receipt of his answer from Plymouth of June, 1625. His family came soon after to partake in the fortunes of the plantation. By general consent, though dead, he was assigned a share in the division of land with the comers of the "Mayflower." His son Thomas, whom he brought to Plymouth when fourteen only, he gave, on his return, to Governor Bradford, who brought him up. He was chosen Ruling Elder, 1649, after Brewster, and was ordained April 6, of that year. This "precious servant of God" died December 10, 1691, aged eighty-three years.

Rev. Thomas Cushman married Mary, the daughter of Isaac Allerton, and the latest survivor of the "Mayflower" Company, she having come with her

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father and mother, brother and sister, on that immortal ship. Mary died in 1699, aged eighty-nine years. There were eight children of their marriage, among them first was Thomas, of Plymouth, born September 16, 1637, who married, *first*, Ruth, daughter of John Holland, of the "Mayflower," on the 17th November, 1664, who brought him a son Robert, and died soon after. He married, *second*, Abigail Fuller, daughter of Robert Fuller, on the 16th October, 1679, and they had four children: Job, born 1680; Bartholomew; Samuel, born July 16, 1687, and Benjamin, baptized March 1, 1691.

BENJAMIN FULLER

*Benjamin Fuller*², youngest son of Robert¹ and Sarah, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1657. His father Robert deeded him six acres of land in Rehoboth at his majority in 1679, and again in 1686, at his marriage, more land which became his home until his death.

He married Mary in 1686. She died February 27, 1695, and he married Judith Smith, January 13, 1698. Benjamin Fuller died January 11, 1711.

THIRD GENERATION

ROBERT FULLER

*Robert Fuller*³ (Jonathan², Robert¹), son of Jonathan Fuller and Elizabeth (Wilmarth) Fuller, was born in Attleboro, Massachusetts, March 2, 1673, where he seems to have spent his life. Robert Fuller³ died in Attleboro in 1710.

He married Elizabeth Shepardson, January 4, 1699. She died September 28, 1701. In 1703 he married his second wife, Mary Titus, daughter of Silas Titus. There was one son by the first wife Elizabeth, Obadiah⁴, born December

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25, 1699, who lived in Attleboro and Windsor, and married Abigail Follett. Mary Titus, the second wife, became the mother of four children:

1. Josiah⁴, born November 18, 1704.
2. Robert⁴, born May 2, 1706, died 1724.
3. Sarah⁴, born April 29, 1708; she married Jacob Newell.
4. Elizabeth, born April 23, 1710.

FOURTH GENERATION

JOSIAH FULLER

*Josiah Fuller*⁴ (Robert³, Jonathan², Robert¹), son of Robert³ and Mary (Titus) Fuller, was born at Attleboro, Massachusetts, November 18, 1704. He lived in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He was married to Mehitable Ormsbee, March 13, 1728/29, by Rev. John Greenwood. He died January, 1753. The children were:

1. Mary, born April 14, 1730; married Nathan Dodge, December 13, 1752.
2. Oliver, born November 29, 1732; married Sarah Smith, January 26, 1755.
3. Syble, born June 1, 1734; married Moses Blake.
4. Caleb, born March 31, 1736; married Susannah Olney, September 25, 1763.
5. Noah, born March 17, 1737; married (first) Dorothy Hunt, September 20, 1760; (second) Esther Ware, May 10, 1763.

FIFTH GENERATION

SYBLE FULLER

*Syble Fuller*⁵ (Josiah⁴, Robert³, Jonathan², Robert¹) was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, June 1, 1734, the daughter of Josiah Fuller and Mehitable

FULLER

(Ormsbee) Fuller. October 21, 1752, she was married to Moses Blake, and became the mother of the children as set out in the Blake family line. Her first child and son was *Josiah Blake*, the Revolutionary soldier of migratory habits and many enlistments. Another son was David Blake, the sailor, who migrated to Marietta, Ohio.

Vital Records of Rhode Island, Vol. X, p. 227, gives this record of Syble (Fuller) Blake's death: "Sibball Blake, wife of Moses died August 13, 1785, from Records of Congregational Church on the West side of the river."

FULLER FAMILY

Soldiers in the Revolution

The *Vital Records of Rehoboth* give the names of Rehoboth soldiers in the Revolutionary War, of the Fuller Family as follows:

1. John Fuller, private, Captain Olney's Company, Colonel Hancock's Regiment, 1775.
2. Francis Fuller, private, Colonel Elliott's Regiment, 1776.
3. John Fuller, private, Colonel Crary's Regiment, 1776.
4. Nathaniel Fuller, private, Colonel Elliott's Regiment, 1776.
5. Seth Fuller, private, Colonel Tapham's Regiment, 1776.
6. Thomas Fuller, private, Colonel Crary's Regiment, 1776.



The Titus Family

Robert Titus, the ancestral head in America of the Titus family (sometimes written Tytus) came in the ship "Hopewell," Captain Bundock, in the spring of 1635, from London, aged thirty-five years, and with him came his wife Hannah, aged thirty-one years, and two sons, John, aged eight years and Edmund, aged five years. Robert and his family settled at Weymouth, where he was made a freeman May 13, 1640. While living at Weymouth two children were born: Abiel, March 17, 1641, and daughter Content, March 28, 1643. In 1644 the family removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and Robert in 1648-49-50, was chosen a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. The date of his death or that of his wife Hannah is to me unknown. Of his children, *Edmund* and *Content*, nothing is found of record. Abiel was at Newtown, Long Island.

II. *John Titus*² (Robert¹), the eldest child and son of Robert Titus and Hannah Titus, was born in England about 1627, and came with his father and family in 1635, living as a youth at Weymouth, until 1644, when with his father he removed to Rehoboth. He married Abigail, daughter of *William Carpenter*, of Weymouth. Their children were John Titus, Silas Titus and Jonathan Titus. John Titus³ was married to Lydia Redway, July 17, 1673, and had a daughter Lydia, born 1674. His wife Lydia died at Rehoboth and was buried there, November 25, 1676, and he married second wife Sarah Miller, 3d of July, 1677,

TITUS

and by her had a son John, born March 12, 1678, and a daughter Hannah, born November 10, 1682. Jonathan married and had a son Samuel, but the wife's name is not now known.

III. Silas Titus³ (John², Robert¹) was born at Rehoboth, May 18, 1656, the son of John Titus and Abigail (Carpenter) Titus. Savage says he was of Rehoboth, and names his two children (without naming his wife), Silas⁴, born August 12, 1679, and Mary, born March 30, 1681. Of Silas³ I have no further record.

IV. Mary Titus⁴ (Silas³, John², Robert¹), daughter of Silas Titus³, was born at Rehoboth, March 18, 1681. She married Robert Fuller³, in 1703.



The Carpenter Family

I. *William Carpenter* came in the ship "Bevis," in 1638, from Southampton, England, aged sixty-two years. He was a carpenter from Horwell, says the clearance papers at the Custom House, with his son William, aged thirty-three years, and Abigail, wife of the latter, aged thirty-two years, and four grandchildren "of ten years old or less," not named in the clearance document.

He settled with his family at Weymouth, where he was made a freeman, May 13, 1640. He was chosen a Representative to the General Court of Massachusetts in 1641 and 1643.

He died in the winter of 1659-60, aged about eighty-three years. His will of December 10 was probated February 7, 1660, and names his children as follows: sons, John, William, Joseph, Abijah, Samuel; and daughters, Hannah and Abigail. He makes bequest to son of John Titus, who had married the testator's daughter Abigail. No mention of the wife of William is found in the clearance papers of the ship "Bevis," nor is any record found of a wife in New England, or in his will.

II. *Abigail Carpenter*² (*William*¹), daughter of William Carpenter, was born in Weymouth, the youngest child of her father, and probably was named after her brother William's wife, Abigail, who came with her husband from England. She married John Titus, son of Robert Titus, also of Weymouth,

CARPENTER

where the pair, as children, were raised and married. The marriage was apparently pleasing to William Carpenter, Abigail's father, for in his will he makes bequest to her son, mentioning him as the son of John Titus. Abigail evidently had preceded her father in death.

Her children were John Titus, Silas Titus, and Jonathan Titus. The Carpenter family was a very prolific one, and the descendants were prominent in the affairs of New England. Farmer, the genealogist, stated that in 1834 he had counted fourteen graduates of the name in New England colleges, mostly of Brown University, at Providence, near the ancestral homes, in Rehoboth and Providence.



The Orsmy Family

This name is sometimes spelled Ormsbee. The first of the name known in New England was *Edward Ormsby*, of Boston, whom Savage says was perhaps the son of the widow Ann Ormsby, who was admitted to the Boston Church August 28, 1634, and had a grant of land in 1637. In September, 1639, she was recommended to the church of Dedham, Massachusetts, whither she had no doubt removed.

Nothing further is known of or found concerning the widow Ann, or son Edward. The next to appear is *Richard Ormsby*.

I. Richard Ormsby or Ormsbee is first found at Saco, in the Province of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1641. Richard was of the migratory breed, for we next find him at Salisbury, where by wife Sarah he had *Thomas*, born November 11, 1645; *Jacob*, born March 6, 1647. His son *John* was probably born at Saco. He is next found at Haverhill in 1653, and last at Rehoboth. Richard died at Rehoboth in 1664, where the inventory of his Estate was taken July 3rd of that year. All of his sons are recorded as of Rehoboth, and the three were all recorded as Proprietors of Rehoboth in 1668. Of these sons we only know the following:

Jacob, living at Rehoboth, had son *Jacob*, born August 23, 1674, who died February 16, 1678, and his father died two weeks later.

ORMSBY

John, of Rehoboth, had the following children:

- Elizabeth, born November 27, 1674.
- Mary, born April 4, 1677.
- Jonathan, born August 26, 1678.
- Martha, born May 7, 1680.
- Jacob, born March 16, 1682.

John Ormsby was one of Captain Gallup's Company in 1690 in Phips' expedition against Quebec.

*II. Thomas Ormsby*² (Richard¹), the son of Richard and Sarah Ormsby, was born probably at Salisbury, November 11, 1645, and followed the fortunes of his father to Rehoboth, where in 1663 he appears with his two brothers as a proprietor of Rehoboth. The date of his death, and family of his wife are not known. He had children as follows:

1. Jeremiah, born November 25, 1672.
2. Hannah, born September 23, 1678.
3. Jacob, born September 13, 1680.
4. Bethia, born April 15, 1682.

*III. Jeremiah Ormsby*³ (Thomas², Richard¹), son of Thomas Ormsby, was born November 25, 1672. He lived at Rehoboth. The *Vital Records of Rehoboth* give the following record:

"*Mehitabell Wilmarth* and Jeremiah Ormsbee, filed intentions of marriage, November 3, 1705. Both of Rehoboth." Date of marriage not given. They had at least one child, Mehitabel Ormsby.

*IV. Mehitabel*⁴ (Jeremiah³, Thomas², Richard¹), "daughter of Jeremiah Ormsbee and Mehitabell (Wilmarth) Ormsbee, was born September 7, 1710." This from *Vital Records of Rehoboth*, which also record the following:

ORMSBY

"Fuller Josiah, married Mehitabell Ormsby, both of Rehoboth, married by Rev. John Greenwood, March 13, 1728/29." Intentions, October 26, 1727. They became the parents of Sibel Fuller, who married Moses Blake, the parents of Josiah Blake, our soldier of the Revolution.

The Blacksmith Trade in the Spengler Family

The trade of blacksmith, found in the family line, existed undoubtedly in the German home town and was carried on by early emigrants of the Spengler family. The first reference I have found is in a letter written to Mr. Edward W. Spangler when gathering data for his Spengler Book, prior to 1896, by Mrs. Sarah E. Paul, of Alton, Illinois, who was a great-granddaughter of Baltzer Spengler (Johann Balthazer Spengler) one of the York County emigrant brothers. I copy this letter from the Spengler book:

According to the tradition in our family three or four Spengler brothers came to this country. They felled a large tree, excavated the stump which served as a repository for money and other valuables, the covered top answered the purpose of the table which occupied the center of their rustic home, presumably erected of logs obtained from the same tree. I have in my possession a pewter plate designed and manufactured by some of the Spengler ancestry bearing date 1740. In the center of the plate the letters, J. H. S., are engraved, around which is a wreath. Outside the wreath are four implements used in a *Blacksmith Shop*—*Horseshoe, Anvil, Pincers, and Hammer*, then the date 1740, the rim of the plate is finished tastily.

Mr. E. W. Spangler adds that "this plate evidently belonged to Jorg Heinrich (Henry) Spengler, brother of Mrs. Paul's great-grandfather, Baltzer Spengler."

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Later in this history we find Mathias Spangler, the first blacksmith at Frederick, Maryland, in 1761, and later the first blacksmith at Sharpsburg, Maryland, whose son, Christian Spangler, had followed his father's occupation and who, removing to Ohio in 1803, became probably the first blacksmith in Zanesville.

Revolutionary Soldiers

DESCENDANTS OF THE YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, EMIGRANT SPENGLERS

Major Joseph Spangler:

Born 1745. Died 1802.

He was elected First Lieutenant of Captain Michael Ege's Company, and Major of the Fifth Battalion York County Militia, organized in 1775, and with his command marched to Eastern New Jersey, to form the "Flying Camp." He was still Major April 5, 1778.

Bernhard Spangler:

Born September 30, 1745. Died 1802.

He was a member of Sixth Company, Seventh Battalion of the York County Militia in the Revolution.

Henry Spangler:

Born 1750. Died 1791.

He belonged to the Seventh Company of the Seventh Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution.

Jonas Spangler:

Born 1741. Died September 19, 1821.

He was a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution.

Henry Spangler:

Born August 3, 1753. Died August 9, 1826.

He was a member of the Seventh Company, Seventh Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution.

SPANGLER NOTES

Bernhard Spangler:

Born January 5, 1756. Died March 10, 1828.

He was a member of the Seventh Company, Seventh Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution.

Charles (Carl) Spangler:

Born 1756. Died 1832.

He was a member of Captain Philip Albright's Company of Colonel Samuel Miles' Battalion of Riflemen, and participated in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, in which he was taken prisoner. Charles Spangler was exchanged or paroled, and on his way home the Philadelphia Council of Safety on January 3, 1777, issued to him a pair of stockings, a shirt and a blanket. (11th Col. Rec., 150-51.)

On June 17, 1779, he was Ensign of the Fourth Company, First Battalion, York County Militia of the Revolution.

He removed to Virginia about 1787, and died in Botetourt County. He was buried by the Virginia Militia with the honors of war.

Michael Spangler:

Born October 13, 1758. Died 1834.

He was a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolution.

Colonel Philip Spengler:

Born March 17, 1761. Died 1823.

He was a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia in the Revolutionary War.

He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixth Regiment, Virginia Militia in the War of 1812, and subsequently a member of the Virginia Legislature. He died at Strasburg, Virginia.

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Colonel George Spangler:

Born February 24, 1759. Died October 21, 1831.

In 1775 George Spangler was a member of Captain George Eichelberger's Company, and in 1776 was Lieutenant of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, and marched with his Battalion the same year to New Jersey to form the "Flying Camp."

At the instance of the Philadelphia Council of Safety on September 18, 1777, "An order was drawn on David Rittenhouse, Esq., Treasurer of the State in favor of George Spangler for the sum of six pounds and ten shillings, for his services riding express on public business."

He was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 113th Regiment, York County Militia, in 1801, and with his command in 1814 rendezvoused in York to be in readiness to repel the British attack on Baltimore. He was a member of the State Legislature 1803 to 1809, County Treasurer of York County, 1814-17, and other positions of honor and trust were conferred upon him.

Lieutenant Baltzer Spengler, Jr.:

Born April 16, 1735. Died August 1, 1798.

In 1775, December 5, he with others was authorized to raise a company of Militia in York Town. Upon the organization, Baltzer Spengler was elected Second Lieutenant, First Company. In the list of privates of this Company appear the names of *George Spangler* and *Rudolph Spengler*.

In the following year 1776 Baltzer Spengler, Jr., was elected First Lieutenant of the Fourth Company, and *George Michael Spengler*, Ensign. Baltzer Spengler, Jr., was one of the Committee of "Freeholders and Inhabitants of Yorktown," organized December 16, 1774, for the purpose of procuring "the earlier intelligence of any material transactions" concerning the English oppression of their compatriots in Boston. This committee, upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, was known as the "Committee of Safety," and rendered most invaluable and effective services in raising and arming troops in the cause of American Independence.

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Forty-six years after it was laid out, the town of York was incorporated and chartered as the "Borough of York," on September 24, 1787, and Baltzer Spengler was chosen Assistant Burgess.

He succeeded his father as an innkeeper of the "Black Horse Inn." When President George Washington visited York July 2, 1791, he quartered at the leading hostelry of Baltzer Spengler, Jr., second door west of Court House Square, some of whose descendants have still in their possession chinaware used on that occasion.

Daniel Spengler:

Born ———. Died 1777.

Was a whitesmith, and tradition has it that he made his own gun, and with it entered the Revolutionary Army. He was a member of his brother Captain Rudolph Spengler's Company, and was with him in active service.

Captain Rudolph Spengler:

Born 1738. Died August 5, 1811.

He was a member of Captain George Eichelberger's Company in 1775, and was shortly after elected Captain of the Sixth Company of York County Militia, which constituted a part of the five battalions that marched to Eastern New Jersey in 1776 to form the "Flying Camp."

John Spengler:

Born June 29, 1747. Died October 11, 1796.

He was one of the Committee of Revolutionary Correspondence and of the Committee of Safety, 1775, a member of the Second Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia, in the Revolutionary War, and a County Commissioner of York County, 1790-93. In his will occurs the following:

"I also give and bequeath unto my wife Margaret my negro wench Jude, and my negro man Tony and his wife Fanny, and negro girl Rachael, for the term of seven years, after which time they shall be set at liberty and be free."

Not many of us knew or realized that negro slavery existed in Penn-

SPANGLER NOTES

sylvania, and especially in York County. Baltzer Spangler, Sr., grandfather of John, and his brother Henry Spengler, two of the four emigrant brothers, owned slaves at the time of their demise. Slavery existed in Pennsylvania under the Swedes and Dutch prior to the granting of the province to William Penn. In 1780 the Legislature passed an Act for its gradual abolition. The last slave in York County died in 1841.

George Michael Spengler:

Born in Germany. Arrived in Philadelphia, on ship "St. Andrew," September, 1751, with his father and mother, *George Spengler* and *Rosina Spengler*. This *George Spengler* was a cousin of the other York Spengler emigrants.

George Michael Spengler was Ensign of the Fourth Company of York County Militia, which formed part of the New Jersey Flying Camp of 1776. He was afterward a member of the Seventh Company, Third Battalion, York County Militia. He died in 1823.

The Flying Camp

Congress on the 3rd of June, 1776, "Resolved that a flying camp be immediately established in the middle colonies, and that it consist of 10,000 men," to complete which number it was resolved that the colony of

Pennsylvania	be required to furnish	6,000
Delaware	" " " "	600
Maryland	" " " "	3,400
		<hr/>
		10,000

The militia were to be engaged until the First of December (about six months), 1776. York County's quota was 400 men. In July, 1776, five Battalions of Militia marched from York County to New Jersey. Every battalion and nearly every company contained one or more Spenglers.

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The Flying Camp when formed consisted of three brigades. The headquarters were at Perth Amboy, later at Elizabeth Town, East New Jersey. The Flying Camp, within striking distance of the enemy, was under the command of General Hugh Mercer. It aided in the defense of the fort at Paulus Hook opposite New York, was engaged in the skirmishes at Amboy, and arrested the threatened invasion of New Jersey in 1776 by the British on Staten Island. Reorganized, a part of the Flying Camp was engaged in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, December 26, 1776.

Dr. W. H. H. Spangler, of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, a descendant of one of the sons of Mathias Spangler, of Sharpsburg, in a letter written to me July 15, 1891, says:

I have made but little effort to trace my family back, but know they first settled in *Washington County, Maryland*, and *York County, Pa.* They were originally from Bavaria, Germany. There was one of the Spanglers lived in Frederick City, Md., in Revolutionary times, and I have heard my father say he was Aid to General Washington at the battle of Trenton, N. J., and that he was shot in the leg. Necrosis of the bone set in from the wound, and from time to time Spicula of bone would slough off, and he kept them all and had them buried with him.

In a letter written me by the same Dr. W. H. H. Spangler, dated Harper's Ferry, September 4, 1893, he repeats the above, saying:

I have often heard my father say that one of the Spanglers was with Washington at the battle of Trenton, N. J. and was wounded in the leg, the wound superinducing necrosis of the bone, and necessarily sloughing, each bone as it came away was carefully preserved by him, and by his request buried with him. I have no doubt we are all of the same line of descent . . . the Spanglers were Germans from Bavaria.

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Dr. W. H. H. Spangler, of Harper's Ferry, died not long after writing the last letter.

The statement that a Captain George Spangler, an ancestor, was an aid to Washington, as told to Mrs. Annie F. Cantwell by her relative, Mr. Campbell, and her father's often repeated remark that George Spangler was his ancestor and served in the Revolutionary War, made in Mrs. Cantwell's letter to me of August 30, 1894; and the statement of Dr. Wm. H. H. Spangler in his letters of 1891 and 1893, that he had heard his father say there was "one of the Spanglers lived in Frederick City, Maryland, in Revolutionary times, and he had often heard his father say that he was aid to General Washington at the battle of Trenton, N. J.," and wounded at that time, were in letters to me by two persons who, living one in Ohio and Florida and the other in Virginia, had never met or heard of each other.

The *Spengler-Spangler* book of Mr. Edward W. Spangler, of York, Pennsylvania, which stirred up much interest among the scattered Spangler families, was not published until 1896, three to five years later than the letters to me. I still retain these letters in my files. They are significantly corroborative of the Spangler legends and traditions.

That Captain George Spangler ever lived in Frederick, Maryland, I doubt. I find no record of him there. Mathias Spangler, judging from his real estate transactions which I later herein report, surely left Frederick about 1761-65, and was living in Sharpsburg in "Revolutionary times."

In the *History of Frederick County, Maryland*, by T. J. C. Williams, 1910, on p. 1, I find the following significant statement:

The valley of the Monocacy (in which Frederick City is located, the river being about three miles East) received its earliest population, not from the Eastward but mainly from *Yory County, Pennsylvania*, on the North.

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In Sharf's *History of Western Maryland*, 1882, p. 63, we read:

It is a significant fact that nearly all the German Immigrants who came into Maryland soon established themselves in permanent homes, and in almost every instance took rank at once as thrifty and enterprising citizens. The greater number were skilled in Agriculture, but there were a large percentage of first rate mechanics, harness makers and saddlers, weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, paper makers, butchers, watch makers, bakers, *smiths, iron workers*, etc.

Here, in the heart of Maryland where in after years

The clustered spires of Frederick stand,
Green walled by the hills of Maryland,

we find the first record of our ancestor, *Mathias Spangler*, and this only thirty-four years after the first Spengler settled in America at York County, Pennsylvania, and twenty years after the town of York, Pennsylvania, was located and founded.

In a visit to Frederick in August, 1925, I spent several days among the court house records, and the local histories in the public library. In Index G, p. 19, in the Recorder's office of Frederick County, I find that on the 6th day of June, 1761, one John Meyers made an assignment to Mathias Spangler.

Three years later I find the first record of a deed to Mathias Spangler as follows:

Liber J, p. 501:

Daniel Dulany of *Annapolis*, Barrister at law to Mathias Spangler.

Dated May 15, 1764.

In consideration of one penny the deed conveys "all the lot or portion of ground in Frederick town, Frederick County, No. 271, containing sixty foot in the width and three hundred and ninety-three foot in the length."

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The further consideration was that "on condition that he, his heirs and assigns, on the 3d Tuesday in every November, yearly and every year, should pay the annual rent of fifteen shillings, the first payment to begin the 3d Tuesday of next November ensuing."

Other records in the Frederick County Court House disclose the fact that the grantor, Daniel Dulany, of Annapolis, was really the agent and representative of Lord Baltimore, the Proprietor of the Province of Maryland.

This same year, 1764, we find that Mathias Spangler has been prospecting in Frederick County, and has made another purchase of real estate, this time at Sharpsburg, twenty-two miles to the southwest of Frederick, as shown by Liber K, p. 439, by deed as follows:

Joseph McGrew of Frederick County, Province of Maryland, to
Mathias Spangler of same County and Province.

Dated 1764.

Consideration, Thirty-four Pounds.

This deed conveys "All that lot or portion of ground in Sharpsburg town in Frederick County, being the one half on the Westmost part of the lot number 2 according to its metes and bounds containing 50½ feet in breadth and 260 feet, narrower list in length."

"Yielding and paying unto Joseph Chapline, his heirs and assigns, for the lot one shilling and nine pence, Sterling money of Great Britain, on the ninth day of July yearly and every year from the ninth day of July, 1764."

Mathias Spangler must have been thrifty and prosperous, for in 1765 we find him again purchasing land from the same Joseph McGrew in Sharpsburg, as evidenced by the following deed:

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Joseph McGrew }
to } Liber K
Mathias Spangler } page 440
Consideration.

Dated March 8, 1766.

The deed conveys "all that portion of ground in Sharpsburg town being Lot No. 62, containing 20 Perches in breadth and 40 Perches in Length, with ground rent to Joseph Chapline of five shillings, Sterling money of Great Britain, yearly and every year from the 9th day of July, 1766."

Two years later in May, 1768, we find that Mathias Spangler has decided to make Sharpsburg his home, and we find the following deed for the Frederick town lot:

Mathias Spangler }
to } Liber L, page 332.
Christian Stoner }

Mathias Spangler, of Frederick County, Province of Maryland, *Blacksmith*, in consideration of One Hundred and Eighty Pounds, current money of *Pennsylvania*, paid by Christian Stoner, conveys lot No. 271 in Frederick town, and on further condition that said Stoner pay the fifteen shillings annual ground rent to Daniel Dulaney, as provided in the Dulaney deed to Spangler. (Signed) MATHIAS SPANGLER.

Then follows on the deed a separate receipt for the 180 pounds.

Witnesses: THOMAS LYNN
THOMAS PRICE.

The two witnesses were two of his Lordship's (meaning Lord Baltimore) Justices for said county, who take the acknowledgment of said Mathias Spangler, then also add: "at the same time came *Juliana Spangler*, wife of the said Mathias Spangler, who being examined apart from her said husband, said that she relinquished her right of dower of and to the within mentioned lot and premises, and that she did the same freely and willingly, without being compelled

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thereto by coercion of her said husband or for fear of his displeasure, signed, "Thomas Lynn, Tho. Price."

Note the shrewdness of Mathias Spangler in making his contract with Stoner, requiring the purchase money to be paid in "current money of *Pennsylvania*, his home State, with a hint of his York County experience. He rejected Great Britain currency for himself. Like political conditions at York County, Pennsylvania, the rumblings of the approaching conflict with England were also heard in Frederick, Maryland, at this time, and the same patriotic actions of the County of York citizens also developed among the York County Germans who had settled at Frederick town. Williams' *History of Frederick County*, p. 75, tells us:

The passage of the Stamp Act (by England), March 22, 1765, at once kindled the patriotic flame in the breasts of the people at Frederick Town. The Stamp distributor was burned in effigy. In November (same year) the Court convened at Frederick City, ordered that all business should be transacted upon unstamped paper, regardless of the Act of Parliament and in defiance of it.

It is an interesting fact that the Lot No. 271 in Frederick City, bought and sold by Mathias Spangler, is the identical lot now owned by the United States, on which the imposing Government Building and Post Office now stands. While in Frederick, in my ancestral researches, I was fortunate in making the acquaintance, and having the assistance of Hon. Albert S. Brown, a leading attorney, who informed me that the Christian Stoner to whom my ancestor, Mathias Spangler, blacksmith, sold the lot 271, was his great-grandfather, who was also a blacksmith, and continued the business on the same lot. Mr. Brown stated that when the work of excavation for the new post office building was begun a few years ago, remembering his ancestors' ownership, and occupation of the lot with his forge, he asked the workmen to look out for any evidence of the blacksmith shop, with the hope of securing some relic therefrom. The only evidence

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unearthed was the location of the anvil, indicated by the flakes of iron rust and cinders, but no horse shoes, bolts or nails were found.

The exact date of the removal of Mathias Spangler from Frederick to Sharpsburg is not shown by any record yet discovered. He had made his purchases of Sharpsburg lots in May, 1764, and March, 1766, and in May, 1768, he sells his Frederick lot, containing probably his home as well as his blacksmith shop, to Christian Stoner, and goes to Sharpsburg.

His eldest son, Mathias Spangler, was born January 5, 1768, which would indicate that he was born at Frederick previous to the Sharpsburg removal, as was also his sister Catherine. The other six children were born at Sharpsburg.

That Mathias Spangler continued his thrifty habits, along with his increasing family is shown by the following deed in Liber O, on p. 703, *Frederick County Land Records*:

Andrew Nepinger of the County of York and Province of Pennsylvania to *Mathias Spangler* of Frederick County and Province of Maryland.

Dated August 31, 1771.

This deed, for the consideration of Forty-five Pounds, current money, conveys "all that lot or portion of ground in Sharpsburg town and County of Maryland, being the one half on the eastermost part of Lot number two containing 50½ feet in Breadth and 206 feet *narrower less* in length." Quit rent to be paid to Joseph Chapline and heirs, one shilling and nine pence Sterling money of Great Britain, on the ninth of July yearly and every year from July 9, 1772."

Andrew Nepinger signed in German, and Mary his wife relinquished her dower. Note that in this transaction Mathias still had connection with *York County*, Pennsylvania, and that this last purchase gave him the full lot No. 2 in Sharpsburg, which with the out lot 62 he owned at the time of his death, as shown by his will.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg, Maryland

*The Church of My Great-great-grandfather Mathias Spangler¹ and of His Son
Mathias Spangler² and Grandson Jacob Spangler*

I know so little of Mathias Spangler¹ as to his life in Sharpsburg, that I have thought it might be of interest to his descendants to know of his church and religious surroundings, that I am impelled to print here the following transcript from Williams' *History of Washington County, Maryland* (p. 464), giving an interesting description of the quaint old church and of the religious customs of the valiant Palatines who left their native land, largely for religious freedom, and organized their German Lutheran Church in "Sharpsburg Hundred," Western Maryland, the site of the church building being, during the Civil War, a part of the bloody battlefield of Antietam. That Mathias Spangler² was true to the teachings of the old Sharpsburg church when he removed to the wilderness of Ohio will be shown by my sketch of his life herein.

On the 16th day of March, 1768, a deed for a site for a Church and burial ground was executed by Col. Joseph Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, to the Lutheran Vestrymen. A half penny Sterling for an alienation fee on the lot was paid to Lord Baltimore.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Vestrymen of the Church began at once to erect a building of logs and rough east 33x38 feet in dimensions in the North East corner of the graveyard. This quaint old fashioned structure was surmounted by a tower in which swung a bell of English make. The interior of the Church was ancient looking. The pews were straight backed and high. The pulpit was goblet-formed and half-way up the wall, and was reached by a flight of ten or twelve steps. Over the pulpit and just above the preacher's head was suspended from an iron rod from the ceiling a canopy or sounding board as it was termed, which resembled in form an open umbrella. The Vestry men occupied one corner of the church seated on a platform considerably elevated so that they could be readily distinguished from the rest of the congregation. The fore-singer, or leader of the singers, with his tuning fork, and note book was seated on a high chair in the center of the church. The singing, praying and preaching, from the organization of the Congregation until the year 1831 was conducted in the German language. At the celebration of the Holy Communion the wafer (on which was stamped the image of the Saviour suspended on the Cross) was used in the place of bread. This continued until the year 1831. The Liturgical service was used showing that these Germans worshipped as they were accustomed to do in their churches in the fatherland. Confirmation was always held on Good Friday, that day being strictly observed by this congregation, who spent the day in attending church, fasting and prayer. The female applicants for confirmation were arrayed in white linen with white caps, in token of the righteousness of the saints.

Catechisation was rigidly enforced, and was the "Modus Operandi" by which to gain admission into the church; and parents were strictly enjoined to send their children to "Catechise," which took place in the church or at the parsonage on Saturday afternoons.

This quaint old building remained until the year 1864. During the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, it was shelled considerably. After the battle

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

it was taken possession of and used by the Federal troops for a hospital, and filled with sick and wounded soldiers by which use it was so much damaged as to render it totally unfit for worship. It was therefore torn down and the ground exchanged for another site. During the battle and its use for a hospital the records desk was broken into and most of the records were lost or taken away, and there are now no early records of the membership and officers of this ancient church known to be in existence. This is now a personal loss to me, as three generations of my Spangler family were members of this church. This was not my first loss of the kind, as records in which I would be intensely interested were burned or carried away by the British troops at Newport, Rhode Island, during their occupation in the Revolutionary War.

Of Mathias Spangler's life in Sharpsburg we know but little. His will and possessions indicate that he was a blacksmith by trade and maintained "the village smithy," a most needful and important business in the frontier towns, and in this case his mention of "all my tools as Belas, Anvilhorn, Schree Hammers & Tongs to be left in my wife's possession for the support of my children," indicates the remunerative value of the occupation. One of his two sons who came to Ohio some twenty odd years later, Christian Spangler was one of the first, if not *the* first blacksmith to locate in Zanesville, as will be shown later. His "Out lott" in Sharpsburg, mentioned in his will, in addition to his "house lot" tells of that other occupation, that of farmer, which nearly every one of the first settlers were compelled to carry on for the support of the growing family. The date of the birth and place of the nativity of Mathias Spangler has not yet been ascertained. That he was a comparatively young man at his death, though the father of eight children, is shown by the record ages at least of his two sons who came to Ohio. His first thought in his will for his "well beloved wife Juliana" and his provision for the support of his young children reveals the happy home life from which he was prematurely called.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

To his eldest child and daughter, Catherine, who seems to have been especially, after his wife, in his mind, he bequeaths "one cow." "She is to receive the Cow at the day of her marriage." This indicates that her marriage age was near, which in those days came early, as the girls often married at fifteen and sixteen years of age. Catherine was probably not over fourteen or fifteen years of age at the time of her father's death, as her brother Mathias, second child of Mathias¹ was only twelve years of age at the time in March, 1781. The record is clear that Mathias² died in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 27, 1839, aged seventy-one years and twenty-three days, which would make the year of his birth 1768. After the birth of the son Mathias, six children were born to Mathias¹ and his "well beloved wife Juliana" in the twelve years preceding his death. From the foregoing facts it is deducible that Mathias¹ was about thirty-two or thirty-three years of age when he died. The cause of his death is not known. The tradition comes down that it was the result of military service, his death occurring in the midst of the Revolutionary War, but this is not substantiated by any known record. The parentage, birth and death of his wife, Juliana, is not known. The loss of the records of the Old Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg, at the time of the battle of Antietam in 1862, has probably wiped out the only record evidence of the family prior to the year 1800. That the family held together for over twenty years at or near Sharpsburg is well established. That the sons, Mathias and Christian, lived, married and had children born at or near Sharpsburg will be shown later in this history. One at least of the grandchildren, George Spangler, was living there as late as the year 1824, and was an officer in the Maryland Militia. His commission as lieutenant was found among the effects of Colonel Miller, of Sharpsburg, and was presented to the writer by John P. Smith, the historian of Sharpsburg in 1894.

(End of Colonel Spangler's Notes.)

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